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MARRIAGES.

On the 17th January, at St. Joseph's Church, by the Rev. Father B. Vigano, Ernest C. CLIFFE-BROWNE, to NELLIE, daughter of the late Mons. Lambert D'Arc, Cardiff, England. [218]

On the 16th of January, 1895, at the Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., FREDERICK JOHN, eldest son of the late John Abbott, of Faversham, Kent, to ELINOR, only daughter of James KENWORTHY, of Shanghai.

DEATH.

On the 14th inst., at the Bungalow, Shameen, Canton, E. A. LINCK, in his 34th year. [227]

ARRIVALS OF MAIIS.

The German mail of the 17th December arrived, per N. D. L. steamer *Darmstadt*, on the 18th January (31 days); the American mail on the 24th December arrived, per O. & O. steamer *Gaelic*, on the 19th January (26 days); and the French mail of the 21st December arrived, per M. M. steamer *Ernest Simon*, on the 21st January (31 days).

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EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The Thames Ironworks is reported to be making good progress with its 12,250-ton battleship for Japan.

M. Rousseau, the new Governor-General of French Indo-China, is to leave France on the 3rd proximo.

Official advices from Hankow state that Chang Chih-tung will return to Wuchang after China's New Year, and there resume his Viceroyalty of Hupei and Hunan.

Telephonic communication has been established between Gap Rock and Hongkong, replacing the transmission of messages by telegram.

The appeal by the Manila Railway to the Madrid Courts as to the rate of exchange at which its guarantee is to be paid has been heard, but judgment is reserved.

Major-General W. Black, C.B., now commanding at Belfast, has been selected to succeed Major-General G. D. Barker, C.B., in the command of the troops here.

Subject to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank propose to pay a dividend of £1 5s. per share, place \$500,000 to credit of reserve fund, to write \$100,000 off property account, and carry forward about \$13,000 to next half year.

The Indo-china steamer *Taiwo*, which left Shanghai for Hankow on the 13th inst., went ashore on the Langshan Crossing owing to the removal by the Chinese of the buoys which formerly marked the channel. She is said to have broken her back and to be likely to become a total wreck. All the cargo and treasure was got out of her.

We (*Peking and Tientsin Times*) understand that the coast defences under General von Hannaken will, for administrative purposes, form part of the Customs service under Sir Robert Hart. Such a combination would be a guarantee of efficient military service and effective administration greatly needed in all branches of the Chinese government, and the absence of which has been emphasised disastrously in every phase of this war.

The Foochow Echo says the last payment of £149,000 of the war loan contracted in 1885, after the Franco-Chinese war, by the Fukien Provincial Authorities, from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was repaid on the 10th instant. The original amount was £1,000,000, and with the interest, 7 per cent., has been paid in yearly instalments. On account of this large payment our contemporary understands that there is a scarcity of dollars in the market.

The annual meeting of the West Point Building Co., Limited, was held yesterday, and the report and accounts were adopted. The net profits for the year, after writing off directors' and auditors' fees and all other charges, including the debit balance brought forward from last year, amounted to \$9,612, from which a dividend of 50 cents per share was declared, the balance of \$2,812 being carried forward to credit of new profit and loss account.

A patriotic appeal and prayer for the reconstruction of the present rotten regime of the government as well as a protest against the intention to make overtures for peace, embodying a paper containing several thousand characters, the *N. C. Daily News* says, has been telegraphed to the Viceroy Li Hung-chang by Li Taotai of Chungking, Szechuan, with the request that his petition may be forwarded to the Throne. Li Taotai is known as a man of advanced ideas and has been for many years in the Imperial Diplomatic service abroad, having been Minister to Japan, the United States, etc., and since being appointed Chungking 'Tactal' has endeavoured in many ways to put his foreign experience into practical use, the first school for teaching foreign languages, arts, and sciences in the province having been inaugurated by him.

On the 26th ult. 280 soldiers arrived in Tientsin overland from Port Arthur and were placed in the different hospitals. Only a few of them were wounded, but many were frost-bitten. The wounds inflicted by the rifle bullet of the Japanese, the *Peking and Tientsin Times* says, seem to disable rather than to inflict fatal wounds, one man having, it is said, walked off the field with no less than five bullets in different parts of his body, and some of the men had bullet wounds going completely through the body.

From the *Mercury* we learn that a telegram dated Fusan, 12th instant, states that Captain Tsubakan reports that the Tonghak insurrection at Jungsando has been suppressed. A spy has been arrested who declares that the insurgents have proved themselves sincere in their surrender by beheading their principal chiefs and forty others. Captain Tsubakan and the Korean authorities examined a number of prisoners, who declared that divisions had occurred amongst the insurgents themselves. It is also reported that the combined attack of the Japanese sailors and Korean soldiers upon the Tonghaks completely terrified them.

The Japanese have lately again been active in the prosecution of the campaign against China. On the 10th inst. Kaiping, near Newchwang, was captured, and on the 19th Tungchow-fu, on the North of the Shaogtung Promontory, about thirty miles from Chefoo, was bombarded. The latter operation was apparently intended as a faint preliminary to an attack on Weihsien. A Reuter's telegram dated the 22nd states that twenty-five thousand Japanese troops have landed at Yang-cheng, thirty-five miles S.E. of Weihsien, the Japanese war ships having previously silenced the shore batteries.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Limited, was held yesterday, at which the report and accounts were adopted. The report showed that the net profits for the year, including \$27,855 balance brought forward from last account, amounted to \$244,947. From this amount an interim dividend of \$2 per share has already been paid, and it was now proposed to pay a final dividend of \$2 per share, making a total dividend of 8 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, and after writing off directors' and auditors' fees, there remained a balance of \$34,447 to be carried forward to the credit of a new profit and loss account.

Owing to the drought last summer and autumn in the Chinkiang prefecture, the *N. C. Daily News* says, certain districts, notably Tantu, are suffering severely from its effects. The districts most severely affected have had their annual taxes remitted, which has caused the other less fortunate districts to feel envy at what they term "the partiality of the officials." In consequence of this, on the 8th instant, according to Chinkiang despatches, a mob of over 1,000 men, women, and children belonging to the Tantu district entered the south gate of the city beginning from the shops en route "for money to pay their land taxes." This caused a regular closing of shop doors and cessation of trade. The local mandarins went out in strong force and succeeded in dispersing the riotous mob and arresting over thirty men. The next step was to ask the shop people to open their doors to trade again, which was done only upon the *chehsien* personally promising to prevent a re-assembling of the mob. More riots, however, are feared.

THE JAPANESE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The plans and movements of the Japanese have very rightly been preserved in such inscrutable darkness that during the war there have been many surprises, and many would-be prophets have proved most signally mere blind leaders of the blind. We have been rather loth, under the circumstances, to take up the rôle of prophet, and our predictions have usually been of a qualified nature. We have, however, always held the opinion that before proceeding to Peking the Japanese would take Wei-hai-wei and thus complete their control of the sea, practically won at the battle of Hai-yang, or the Yaloo River. To fail to secure their base would in any case be an omission which, judging by the cautious tactics hitherto employed—taking nothing for granted and never underestimating the enemy—the Japanese are not at all likely to be guilty of. There is, too, a general consciousness of opinion on the subject in the Press and among those who have watched the development of events, that the Third Army Corps, which is just leaving, or has embarked at Hiroshima for China will land on the coast of Shantung and attack the only remaining Chinese naval stronghold before joining the Second Army for the march on Peking. Whether or not the anticipation of one of our Yokohama contemporaries, that the sailors of the Peiyang Squadron, being in port, will escape from the vessels to shore and leave them prizes to the Japanese is another question. It would be quite in accordance with Chinese ways, but there is the possibility that the men-of-war may put to sea and endeavour to reach the Yangtsze or some safe haven to the south—that is, of course, if they have a sufficient coal supply and are able to escape the vigilance of the Japanese Fleet, which would certainly be on the qui vive to prevent such a movement. We have no faith in the valour of either Admiral TING or of his somewhat unruly officers. The Peiyang Squadron has never sought the enemy; it fought at Hai-yang because it was cornered, and was then so badly beaten that it has never shown itself to the Japanese since. Nevertheless TING may determine, for his own credit's sake, to make a stand at Wei-hai-wei and render the victory a costly one to the Japanese. Our impression is that the place will be more easily captured than was Port Arthur, but the unexpected may happen, and the Chinese Northern Squadron may make a good fight and in some degree repair its credit or fall with decency.

While the Third Army Corps is engaged in achieving the final destruction of China's power afloat by depriving her of her last naval fortress and her principal warships, the other armies will employ their energies in completing the occupation of Shingking. According to Reuter the Japanese are now advancing towards Kinchow, in which case we must presume they have occupied the city of Newchwang, but have not gone near the Treaty port, which is about thirty miles from the mouth of the river Liao, on which it is situated. The road to Kinchow from Newchwang city describes a bend round the northern side of the head of the Gulf of Liao-tung, and is a considerable distance inland, over a fairly level country. By pursuing this road the Japanese would avoid going near the Treaty port if they did not care to occupy it, which may be the case, as the Japanese Government have throughout the war shown the strongest desire to avoid any operations or movement that would or could prove pre-

judicial to foreign commercial interests. Newchwang city is a rather large but straggling place with a somewhat rowdy population. It has some trade, but the new port has absorbed most of this, and commercially now overshadows the inland city. Kinchow-fu is the departmental town of one of the two divisions of the province of Shingking and about forty-five miles from Newchwang city. It is situated on a fertile and well-wooded plain and is the centre of a considerable local trade. It is a walled city nearly square in form, each side of the square about half a mile in length. The walls are in fair repair, but we are not aware whether they are provided with guns of an effective description. In the centre of the city is a lofty tower, perforated with four gateways which mark the junction of the four main streets. There will probably be no real defence of this place attempted, and when Kinchow is captured the way will be open to Shanghai-kwan, which is situated at the end of the Great Wall. At that point a stand will no doubt be attempted, as Shanghai-kwan is an arsenal and possesses fortifications of a kind. Herr von HANNEKEN has, we believe, pronounced it incapable of a prolonged defence, but a large army has been collected there, and will be almost sure to give fight. In all probability when the Japanese Second Army Corps reaches Shanghai-kwan the Third Army Corps, after capturing Wei-hai-wei, will embark again for Shanghai-kwan and there effect a junction with the other forces which have marched overland. The defence of Shanghai-kwan may not prove the last stand of the Chinese: they will no doubt gather in force before Peking; and with the rigours of the winter, the difficulties of the road, and the opposition of the Chinese armies it is quite possible that the Japanese troops will not enter the Chinese capital for several months. But the Japanese are clearly in no hurry; they neither have the wish nor the intention of making a sudden and rapid dash across country to Peking. Nor is it probable that they will be able to utilise the railway without some trouble, for the Chinese will not be likely to allow it to fall into their hands in working order. It is true that the guns in Port Arthur were not spiked, the stores of ammunition were left unspoiled, the dock intact, and all the plant in serviceable condition; but it is hardly to be expected that General SONG will be equally accommodating with the railway. This is not a forecast, nor is it a prediction: The Japanese may take a somewhat different course, and may commence operations against other ports or places in China, but the plan indicated above is the one that seems reasonable, feasible, and therefore probable.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF TUNGCHO-FU.

The bombardment of Tungchow-fu by the Japanese on Saturday, the 19th inst., announced in our issue of yesterday, is confirmation of the report that the Third Army Corps, which so recently embarked at Ujina, is designed primarily for the capture of Wei-hai-wei. The city of Tungchow-fu lies on the northern shore of the Shantung Promontory. The houses do not occupy half the space enclosed by the walls, and the harbour can only be entered at high water. Since the rise of Chefoo as a Treaty port, the trade of Tungchow, never large and confined to a small commerce with Lioutung and Korea, has gradually declined and is now very limited. The country round is a pleasing succession of hill and dale, well watered with numerous streams, and thickly inhabited by an industrious people. The soil is poor, but by systematic and laborious tillage it is made

to yield sustenance if not plenty for the teeming population. Tungchow-fu is some thirty miles west of Chefoo, and the attack upon it may have been made with one of two objects. Either it is designed as a feint to mask the real intention of the Japanese, who will make a sudden descent at another point to get to the rear of Wei-hai-wei; or it is intended to land at Tungchow-fu and establish a base there for an attack by land, first on Chefoo and subsequently on Wei-hai-wei. In either case it is pretty obvious that the remaining naval station of the Chinese is not to be allowed to escape investment. Possibly the attack on Tungchow-fu may have been an invitation by Admiral ITO to the Peiyang Squadron under the valiant TING and his advisers to come forth and do battle. The Japanese Fleet would be nothing loth, if the Chinese Navy are not afraid of another trial of strength. It is to be feared, however, that the inhabitants of Tungchow will not find salvation by the guns of the Peiyang Squadron. The latter are at present in safe anchorage at Wei-hai-wei, and evidently prefer to be caught there like rats in a trap to an engagement in the open.

The bombardment of Tungchow marks an interesting point in the present campaign. It is the first act in the prosecution of the war in China Proper. Up to the 19th inst. the hostilities had been confined to Korea and Manchuria; they are now to be conducted also on the sacred soil of the Eighteen Provinces. This will bring the war with all its significance into full view of the Chinese people. So long as the fighting went on in Manchuria alone it would not materially affect the Chinese, who view with more or less indifference any reverses or misfortunes that overtake the outlying portions of the Celestial Empire. When Chefoo, Wei-hai-wei, and bye and bye Peking, have fallen into the hands of the Japanese, the Chinese will begin to see the true significance of the Japanese victories, and will be more alive to the necessity of agreeing quickly with the adversary. The new step taken by Japan is also very important as showing the determination of the Japanese Government to secure the absolute and unquestioned control of the sea. This cannot be done so long as Wei-hai-wei exists as a Chinese naval port and rendezvous, wherein the defeated but still powerful Peiyang Squadron can take refuge until an opportunity offers for it to issue forth and strike a blow either at Japanese transports or detached cruisers. The plans of the Japanese have not of course yet been revealed, and we may be mistaken in these conclusions, but everything points to their probability. Meantime the unfolding of the plan of campaign of the Third Army Corps will be watched with the greatest interest and closest attention. It will also be interesting to note how, in this extremity, Admiral TING will act. It goes without saying that no European naval commander would stand idle when the last naval stronghold of his country was threatened by the enemy.

THE TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

The foundation stone of the Tung Wah Hospital was laid in 1870 and the institution was formally opened on the 14th February, 1872. Previous to that time the only institution that existed for the reception of moribund Chinese was the notorious E-tsze. Land had originally been granted for the purpose of erecting a temporary resting place for coffined bodies previous to their removal to their native districts, in conformity with Chinese customs, but it was found that persons dangerously ill, and

likely to die, were sent there to take their chance, wholly unprovided with the common necessaries of life. In April, 1869, an inquest on the body of a man who had died there brought to light the horrible state of things which existed. The late Mr. LISTER, who was at that time Acting Registrar-General, visited the place and at the inquest described what he saw. The patients were in such a state that the attendants, he said, could not tell whether a man was dead or alive until they shook him. There were six or eight rooms altogether, four of which were occupied by patients at the time of his visit. The first room he went into was not high enough for a man to stand upright in; its size was about three feet by four. In this place there was a man on tressels and a Chinese bed. There were no windows, but a few slits in the wall. The bed filled up all the room and on it lay a man who was suffering from diarrhoea. The man was barricaded in, because he was delirious, and at the time Mr. LISTER saw him he was obeying a call of nature where he lay, having no other place. The next room was about ten feet by fifteen and contained three people unable to speak or move. The men were lying on Chinese beds; there were no mats, simply boards. The only ventilation was through the door. The third room contained three persons, one delirious and one dead; they were all lying together on a wooden slab and the floor was indescribably filthy. The next room contained two persons lying on an earthen floor. Mr. LISTER was told they were both dead, but on the arm of one of them being raised the man groaned, and the coolie in attendance cursed him in Chinese. Such was the state of affairs that existed at that time. The late Mr. D. R. CALDWELL, who also gave evidence at the inquest, said he had known the E-tsze for twenty years, that he never considered it a hospital, that the cases sent there were looked upon as hopeless, and that he was perfectly sure there had been many cases where men had been thrown into the E-tsze to die and no attention paid them. He explained that before the E-tsze was built the Chinese had no other way of disposing of their dying than by placing them on the hills beside rocks, or building temporary sheds over them, and that in consequence of the Government trying to discover those who exposed the bodies and taking steps to prevent it the principal Chinese of the colony petitioned the Government to be allowed to build a place for these people, and the E-tsze was the result. In his speech at the opening of the Tung Wah Hospital Governor MACDONNELL referred to what had existed in the E-tsze and said the disclosures had stirred the whole community and led to an effort which had not ceased till it culminated in the work they were then completing. "He was thankful to say," he continued, "there was a prospect that there should no longer be these occurrences, which were a great disgrace to any community, and which consisted in leaving the dying, just at the moment when human nature most needed assistance from relatives and friends, in a deserted condition. Such a state of things was a disgrace to all concerned in it. It was a disgrace to all who practised it, in whatever part of China they might be. The Chinese had many virtues, but they had a certain fear, a superstitious feeling, with regard to dying persons, which led them to neglect the duties they owed to the sickly and feeble in their last moments, and this showed great inhumanity. Now, however, there would be no excuse for anything of the kind. The destitute had a right now to be admitted to this hospital, and the feeling of the Chinese on

"the subject was so strong that he could leave the colony persuaded that they were just as resolved as the Government to put down this kind of abuse."

For the last twenty-three years moribund Chinese have been allowed to die in the Tung Wah Hospital amid surroundings of cleanliness and decency. The institution has served a useful and humane purpose, and on the whole the committee may be congratulated on the manner in which it has been conducted, barring their frequent attempts to usurp political functions, with which side of the question we are at the moment not concerned. Of the Tung Wah Hospital as a hospital, and judging it by the standard of living and of medical practice amongst the native community, there is little but what is good to be said; though judged by the standard of European hospitals it is very deficient. There is now a feeling abroad, however, that the time has arrived when another forward step should be taken and that as the Tung Wah supplanted the E-tsze so should European supervision supplant Chinese supervision in the Tung Wah itself, so far at all events as regards the medical treatment of the patients. At a debate which took place on this subject at the meeting of the Sanitary Board on Thursday last the Colonial Surgeon suggested that the Board would "make a miserable mess of it" if it interfered too much, because then people would not go to the Tung Wah to die, but would die in their own homes. The idea of maintaining a "dying house" is repugnant to European notions, but such an institution seems to be necessary for the Chinese, and it would be a misfortune if anything should be done calculated to deter the Chinese from removing their friends when about to die to the Tung Wah, because that would lead to worse evils, of the character of which the disclosures in connection with the old E-tsze are sufficiently suggestive. The more immediate object for which European supervision of the Tung Wah is desired is the obtaining of correct statistics of the causes of death and the localities from which the cases come. The importance of such information cannot be over-estimated, as was shown by the grave consequences attending its absence at the time of the outbreak of the plague, and everyone must admit that something ought to be done in the matter. On the one hand, it is not desirable that the Chinese should be frightened away, as it is said they would be if European doctors were placed in charge, and on the other hand it is imperative that all the cases admitted should be as far as possible correctly diagnosed. It has been suggested that this might be done by the employment of native doctors with a European training. Dr. AYRES was apparently about to say something in reference to this on Thursday when he was unfortunately interrupted by the Chairman, so that the community was deprived of the opportunity of hearing what there was to be advanced against a system which has been often recommended but which for some unknown reason does not seem to meet with favour in official quarters. However, if for any reason the services of European-trained native doctors cannot be availed of, it would seem necessary that European doctors should be appointed to supervise the Tung Wah. And after all it might be found that the alarm of the Chinese would be less than has been imagined. Natives voluntarily attend the Alice Memorial Hospital in large numbers, although (or perhaps we should say because) it is under European management, and probably they would continue to attend the Tung Wah after the proposed change in the management there, especially if the European staff exercised due discretion and did not oppose

native sentiment too directly. Practically the institution is under European supervision already, for Dr. AYRES has of late been visiting it every day and directing the treatment of the more serious cases, and so far we have not heard of any objection being made. It would be impossible now to go back to the old state of things and a further step forward seems to be compelled by circumstances. It is well to defer to native feeling whenever it can safely be done, but when it is necessary to act counter to it it will generally be found that, like the nettle, if grasped firmly it will sting.

FINES AND IMPRISONMENT.

Not only the "Old Volumes" but the community at large are indebted to the Acting Chief Justice for his able paper on Fines and Imprisonment, read before the Society on Thursday. His Honour's contention is that when fines are imposed as a punishment for petty offences and are not paid, imprisonment with hard labour should not be imposed as an alternative penalty. To imprison a man for non-payment of a fine is, Mr. ACKROYD contends, illegal, and he supported his argument on this point by an interesting historical review. We cannot see, however, how anything can be illegal which is authorised by law—as in most cases is imprisonment in default of payment of fines—even although the law may at some previous period have been different from what it is now. The question resolves itself simply into one of expediency. Mr. ACKROYD says that by sending men to gaol for petty offences, such as breaches of municipal regulations, such offences having nothing criminal about them, you make the men criminals. Very often it is to be feared this is so, but the question is, what punishment is to be imposed in lieu of imprisonment? A man who is fined for some petty offence either cannot pay or refuses to do so, and if he is not to be imprisoned he must be allowed to go free. His goods might be distrained if he had any, but distrainments for small amounts are too cumbersome a process to be of any practical use, and in the case of Chinese would in most instances be impossible. Mr. ACKROYD says it would be better to let many offences go unpunished rather than imprison the offenders, and that in most cases when fines are imposed, for such matters, for instance, as fastening to a ship, the mere arrest and a warning, with the loss of time involved in being taken before the magistrate, would be sufficient. Supposing his Honour's views to be carried into effect, what would be the result? All municipal regulations might as well be at once repealed. If chair and ricksha coolies knew that all they had to fear if they infringed the regulations made for the control of the street traffic was a warning, none of them would pay any attention whatever to the regulations. It is necessary in the public interest therefore that punishments should be made deterrent. Take the case cited by Mr. ACKROYD of a boatman fined twenty-five dollars for illegally fastening on to a steamer coming into the harbour, with the alternative of so many weeks' hard labour. The offence is ascribed by his Honour to the offender's too great eagerness honestly to earn his daily bread, and from this point of view it certainly seems hard to send him to gaol. But an attempt to get ahead of competitors by infringing the law while they are obeying it can hardly be correctly described as honest. More than that, however, the offence referred to is one which it is necessary to suppress in the interests of the safe navigation of the harbour, and this can only be done by imposing exemplary and deterrent

punishments. If a warning was all that had to be feared not a boatman in the harbour would pay any attention to the law and ships coming into the port, as well as the boats waiting to board them, would be subjected to serious risk. There was a case of this kind the other day in which a boat, owing to its owner's "too great eagerness honestly to earn his daily bread," nearly fouled a steamer's propeller. To send the boatman to gaol may appear hard, it may even make a criminal of him, but if it results in moderating the too great eagerness of boatmen in general and inducing them to obey the law good will be effected. In the same way with unlicensed hawking. It may or may not be wise on the part of the legislature to interfere with hawking, but if it is considered necessary to regulate hawking the only means by which compliance with the regulations can be enforced is by punishing those who break them. If a warning was all that had to be feared in this and other similar matters the number of offenders would be so great that it would be impossible for the police to arrest them all.

From Mr. ACKROYD's paper the inference might be drawn that the imposition of hard labour for what may be termed non-criminal offences was peculiar to Hongkong or more marked here than elsewhere. But the same system prevails in England, where almost every fine is accompanied with a sentence of hard labour in default of payment. The most notable instance of this, perhaps, is in connection with offences against the game laws. There is no moral offence in the taking or killing of game, but if a man does so without a licence he is treated as a criminal and very often sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine. We note that the "Odd Volumes" are going to discuss at their next meeting the subject of game preservation in Hongkong, and after Mr. ACKROYD's interesting and important paper the bearing of this matter on the creation of crime will no doubt not escape attention. But if it is impossible to do without imprisonment in default of non-payment of fines there is much to be said in favour of keeping men who are sent to gaol for offences against municipal regulations separate from men who have been convicted of serious crimes, and the subject is one which should receive the attention of the Government, separation being effected so far as the capacity of the gaol will admit of. In the discussion which followed the reading of Mr. ACKROYD's paper flogging was suggested as an alternative to imprisonment, and from the remarks of the Acting Chief Justice in his reply we gathered that his Honour himself is inclined to favour this form of punishment. In the case of a man illegally fastening on to a steamer, for instance, it would certainly seem more sensible to give him a few strokes with the bamboo and let him go than to send him to prison. There is no prospect, however, of that view obtaining acceptance with the home authorities, and imprisonment remains as the only punishment which can be inflicted in case of the non-payment of fines. Nor can we share the objection of His Honour to hard labour being imposed. If a man is sent to gaol at all it appears preferable that he should be given work to do instead of being maintained in idleness; and the hard labour imposed in gaol cannot be considered a hardship on any man of ordinary strength. The real practical lesson to be drawn from the paper of the Acting Chief Justice is that a wise discretion should be shown by the Magistrates in imposing sentences of imprisonment. Reference was made to the recent case in which a number of men were sent to gaol for a month for being out at night without a pass. That was

a flagrant injustice, seeing that the law on this subject had for long been in abeyance and was then suddenly enforced without notice; and as soon as attention was drawn to the injustice, through our columns, the injustice was as far as possible redressed, the men being set at liberty. In that case the Magistrate undoubtedly made a mistake, as all men will at times, but under the circumstances of their relative official positions the Acting Chief Justice's public censure on Commander HASTINGS, pointed by his reference to "quarterdeck justice," was perhaps not in the best taste. On the whole, justice is very fairly administered at the Police Court, notwithstanding occasional mistakes. The Acting Chief Justice's theories are no doubt excellent as theories, but seeing that we live in Hongkong and not in Utopia it is only to a limited extent that practical application can be given to them. In their own country the Chinese are governed by the bamboo; in Hongkong Mr. ACKROYD would have them governed by a system of warnings, which system would not work. But although Mr. ACKROYD's paper may not command universal assent to its conclusions, the subject dealt with is undoubtedly one of great importance and the Acting Chief Justice deserves the thanks of the community for having brought it forward for consideration.

AN INADEQUATE SENTENCE.

The extraordinary decision given by Commander RUMSEY on Thursday in the case of the master of a steam-launch who tried to run across a steamer's bows cannot have failed to excite surprise. The defendant was the master of a ferry launch running from Shaukiwan to Kowloon. On the 12th inst., when he had sixty people on his launch, he deliberately tried to cross the bows of the steamer *Fooksang*, which was then steaming into the harbour at full speed. Captain WILD, of the *Fooksang*, had difficulty in avoiding a collision, and to do so had to alter his course eight points, stop, and go full speed astern. Fortunately the manœuvre was safely executed, and so the defendant was saved from a trial for manslaughter, which he would certainly have had to stand had a collision taken place and any of his passengers been drowned, for he had wilfully imperilled their lives. The danger to the steamer is also a factor to be taken into account, for the affair might have happened under such circumstances that a collision could only have been avoided by running the ship into shoal water, as in the recent case of the *Zafiro*, which struck a rock in trying to avoid collision with a junk. In the *Zafiro* case there was no allegation that the junk was wilfully obstructing the navigation; it was simply a case of difficult manœuvring for a steamer amongst a crowd of small sailing craft. But in the present case the offence of the launch master was entirely wanton. It is considered good luck by the Chinese to cross a steamer's bows, but all launch masters know that it is dangerous and wrong to do so, and that if they attempt such a manœuvre they run the risk of losing their certificate. The master of the launch *Willing* had not a word to say in his defence; there was nothing that he could say. Either for a superstitious motive or in a spirit of pure bravado he imperilled the lives of sixty passengers and the safety of a large steamer. He could not plead ignorance; for he had had to satisfy the Harbour Master as to his competency for his position before he obtained his certificate. And what was his punishment for this grave offence? One month's suspension of his certificate. Total cancellation of the certificate would not have

been an excessive penalty, but if the Harbour Master thought there was any ground for lenient treatment of the case a year's suspension should have been the minimum punishment. A month's suspension is no punishment at all, and is utterly ridiculous when it is remembered that more severe penalties are imposed in such comparatively trivial cases as hooking on by sampans or unlawfully boarding a vessel.

THE WAR.

BOMBARDMENT OF TUNGCHOW-FU.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]

Shanghai, 20th January.

The Japanese bombarded Tungchow-fu, on the north-west of the Shantung Promontory, on Saturday. The British gunboat *Daphne* and the American cruiser *Yorktown* left Chefoo to watch the proceedings.

THE LOSS OF KAIPING.

The following telegrams appear in the *Shanghai Mercury*:

YOKOHAMA, 12th January.

An official telegram has been received from Kaiping, dated the 10th instant, stating that on that day at dawn a brigade of the Japanese Second Army, under General Nogi, attacked a Chinese force near Kaiping. The Japanese defeated the Chin-sa and completely routed them. A Japanese detachment occupied Kaiping after four hours' fighting. The Chinese force consisted of over three thousand men, with two Gatling guns and twelve field pieces. The Chinese fled towards Haishatsai, the Japanese vigorously pursuing them. Any Chinese forces that may be left in the vicinity of Newchwang are now between the two Japanese armies.

YOKOHAMA, 12th January.

Another official telegram has arrived from Kaiping, dated the 10th instant at midnight, in which General Nogi reports that the Chinese had extended their defences near the river, where the Japanese attacked their two wings and then their centre. The Chinese were routed, and the Japanese took possession of Kaiping about ten o'clock in the forenoon. There were over two hundred Chinese killed, but the number of wounded is at present unknown. The Japanese captured 150 prisoners, who state that the Chinese force including artillery, amounted to quite 4,000, under General Seh. The Japanese scouts report that a force of about 10,000 Chinese, moving to support Kaiping, are now retiring upon Ying-kow.

Kaiping was reported captured by the Japanese on the 18th December; therefore it must have been taken again by the Chinese, and recaptured by the Japanese on the 10th instant.

—ED S.M.

A decree dated 14th inst. and telegraphed to Shanghai acknowledges the receipt of the report of General Sung Ching on the loss on the 10th instant of the city of Kaiping, on the Liaotung Peninsula, and censures the Generals responsible for its loss by ordering the Board of War to recommend severe penalties upon them. That is to say, Chang Kao-yuan, Brigadier-General of Tengchew (Chefoo) for being unable to hold the city; Hsu Pang-tao, Brigadier-General of Chenting, Chibli, for being laggard in going to the former's aid; and Sung Ching, the Generallissimo, for not taking better precautions to ensure the safety of the city in question.

The following is the Chinese version of the loss of Kaiping, as given by a Native paper:— Our Chefoo correspondent writes that on the 20th December a serious fight occurred at Kaiping, and the Chinese troops under General Sung Ching killed some 3,000 Japanese and drove the remainder back about 100 li. The battle over and evening coming on, General Sung ordered his army to rest. During the night a body of the army attacked the Chinese unexpectedly, and General Sung, who was very weary, ordered a part of his army, under Lieutenant Sung, to repel them. The officer in command, however, was soon wounded, and his troops, without a head, became disorganized and fled into camp, thus turning this also into disorder. The Japanese having been reinforced, and attacking the main

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

body at this moment, succeeded in routing them, and General Sung was obliged to retreat.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 21st January.

The Japanese troops have defeated 17,000 Chinese near Hai-cheng.

The Japanese ships are bombarding Teng-chow-fu.

SUPREME COURT.

16th January.

IN APPEAL.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

TANG KIT SHANG V. NG PAK TO.

This was an *ex parte* application by the plaintiff for leave to appeal from the judgment of the Summary Court. The point in question is as to the validity of an obligation made by a minor, and whether the provisions of the Ordinances of this colony relating thereto were intended simply to indicate methods of procedure, in certain special cases, or whether they were intended to create a new law. The point being so important, the Court decided they would permit each side to present its view of the interpretation to be given to the Ordinance in relation to the home laws.

Mr. J. J. Francis, instructed by Mr. G. C. C. Master, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. L. Dennys for Ng Pak To.

LI HING & CO. V. SHIN KEE.

Mr. Francis, instructed by Mr. C. Ewens, appeared for the plaintiff to apply for leave to appeal from the judgment of the Summary Court.

The defendant had vacated the premises No. 75, Praya West, but had left a sub-tenant on the top floor. The owner of the property permitted six months to run and then sued the defendant for double rent for that period.

The point involved in the application for appeal was whether the landlord had had knowledge of the sub-tenant remaining and whether he had practically given his consent thereto. His Honour, Mr. Wise, in giving the decision in the Summary Court, thought that the landlord had had sufficient notice and had constructively given the requisite consent; but Mr. Francis maintained there was nothing in the evidence to justify such a conclusion. His Honour, Mr. Ackroyd, differed from Mr. Francis and agreed with the decision of Mr. Wise, and the petition for the appeal was refused.

17th January.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. A. G. WISE,
ACTING PUISNE JUDGE.

THE WINGLOK STREET CASE.

The three men who were charged (together with two others who were found guilty and condemned) with murder in connection with the Winglok Street raid, and as to whose guilt the jury disagreed, five being in favour of acquittal, were again brought before the Court.

The Attorney-General (Hon. W. M. Goodman), instructed by the Crown Solicitor (Mr. A. B. Johnson), appeared for the Crown, and Mr. E. Robinson and Mr. E. H. Sharp, instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennys, were for the prisoners.

The Attorney-General—As your Lordship is aware, the information against the five men in this case was for murder and there were various other counts added at the end—robbery. At the request of prisoners' counsel that information was divided into two parts, one dealing with the counts which were tried before your Lordship, and the other information which still requires to be dealt with. That was an information before the Sessions, and it will be necessary to ask your Lordship, as the other Sessions begin tomorrow, the 18th, to postpone the trial from this Sessions to next Sessions, so that the witnesses may be bound over to appear on the new indictment. I intend to proceed against these three prisoners—I think your Lordship is going to adjourn the Sessions till Monday—for robbery. As regards the murder information I have thought the matter over very carefully, and I have come to the conclusion that I will enter a *nolle prosequi* against these three men on the murder charge, and I shall proceed against them as being concerned in the robbery. Therefore, as far as the murder charge is concerned—as two men have been convicted—I do

not propose to try these three again for murder. I think the ends of justice would probably be met if I tried the three for robbery.

His Lordship—I think you have exercised a wise discretion.

The case was then formally adjourned until the next Sessions.

21st January.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. A. G. WISE,
ACTING PUISNE JUDGE.

THE POLICE AND THE MILITARY.

On opening the Court the Hon. W. M. Goodman, Attorney-General, said that if his Lordship pleased they would proceed with the trial of the remaining three prisoners in the Winglok Street case, on the charge of robbery.

His Lordship—Very well; but I should like to know at the same time if you intend to proceed to-day also with the case of Rambaz, for I see a number of the men of the Hongkong Regiment in Court and it is useless for them to wait here if the case is not to be reached to-day.

The Attorney-General—No, your Lordship, I do not see how we can take up that case to-day and would ask to have it set for to-morrow morning at ten.

His Lordship (to the Interpreter)—Make the announcement to that effect in open Court. (To the Attorney-General). How comes it that the prisoner Rambaz has been delivered over by the police to the Military authorities? I know no authority for such a proceeding.

The Attorney-General—I do not know, your Lordship. I was surprised to find such the case and intended to investigate the matter.

His Lordship—Who is there here in authority from the police force?

Inspector Baker appeared.

His Lordship—Take your prisoner, or you may be getting into trouble for not being able to produce him. It seems that on the 3rd inst. after his trial at the Magistracy and his commitment, he was handed over to the Military authorities.

THE WINGLOK STREET CASE.

The trial of the three prisoners, Sam, Pun Fuk, and Pun Chiu, charged with robbery in connection with the Winglok Street case, was then proceeded with, and the following jurors were sworn:—Messrs. J. T. Lauts, J. A. Levy, F. E. C. Georg, W. K. Low, L. L. R. Spatz, J. B. Cousins, F. de S. Botelho.

The details of this case have already been published.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.

His Lordship passed sentence of fourteen years' hard labour for each of the three counts, the sentences to run concurrently.

TAIPINGSHAN RESUMPTION ARBITRATION BOARD.

At a meeting of the Taipingshan Resumption Board held on Monday in the Chambers of His Honour, Mr. E. J. Ackroyd, Acting Chief Justice, the award of the Board was given in Claims 16 and 31. In the former Chun Wing was the claimant, represented by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, and in the latter Mr. V. H. Deacon, as trustee for the late Mr. Bottomley, appeared in support of the claim.

His Lordship said—in Claim No. 16 the amount originally claimed was \$18,200 (amended to \$16,830), the amount offered by the Government was \$10,400, and the amount now awarded is \$13,000. In Claim No. 31 the amount claimed was \$4,600, the amount offered \$2,878, the amount now awarded \$4,200.

Mr. Wilkinson—I presume in the first case you will award costs? The amount awarded is less really than the amount due to the mortgagees, so in this case it will be absolutely necessary for my client, the mortgagor, to fight the case. \$13,000 is the amount of the mortgage.

His Lordship—The Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co are the mortgagees?

Mr. Wilkinson—Yes, and no money comes to my client. It will be exceedingly hard for him if he has, in addition to paying the whole sum to the mortgagees, to pay the costs.

His Lordship—But suppose you had accepted \$13,000?

Mr. Wilkinson—It was not offered.

His Lordship—I do not say it was. Perhaps

the Government would have gone up more than \$10,400 if there had been a disposition to moderate your claim. In all these cases we have been deciding, in not one single instance have the claimants got what they asked, and they have all been calling out for costs.

Mr. Wilkinson—In all cases where damages were claimed they have always got more than the Government offered.

Mr. T. Sercombe Smith (who represented the Attorney-General)—Not in all the cases.

Mr. Wilkinson—They have been compelled to come before the Board and have been compelled to incur these costs because of the small amounts offered by the Government.

His Lordship—Would you have been compelled to come before the Board if you had asked only for what you now receive? Suppose you had asked for \$13,000 instead of \$18,200, is it not likely the Government would have acceded to your claim?

Mr. Wilkinson—If I had asked for \$13,000, the Government would probably have offered \$4,000, going on the principle they seem to have adopted hitherto.

His Lordship—I will give costs in these two cases; but this subject of costs is getting so serious we will have to take it into consideration.

Mr. T. Sercombe Smith suggested that it might be well to allow the costs to stand over till the end of the cases, and then their amounts and relative merits could be better determined.

His Lordship thought the suggestion was worthy of consideration, but said that the Board would allow the costs in these two cases.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Thursday afternoon. There were present:—Mr. F. H. May, Captain Superintendent of Police, in the chair; Hon. F. A. Cooper, Director of Public Works; Dr. Ayres, Colonial Surgeon; Dr. Hartigan; Mr. R. K. Leigh, and Mr. H. McCallum, Secretary.

DROPSY AND FEVER IN THE TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

Further papers on this subject had been circulated. The following minutes were appended:—

Dr. Hartigan—The Board should press this matter on the Government. We must know the number of cases admitted, what localities they came from, the nature of the fever (malarial or typhoid), before we can take steps to eradicate it. The Board in 1891 was evidently of the same opinion.

Mr. J. J. Francis—There is only one thing to be done. The Tung Wah must be closed as a hospital or the Chinese must be compelled to put into it a properly qualified medical staff. There are no other possible means of getting done what has to be done.

The Captain Supt. of Police—The committee that reported on this matter in August recommended that the reports of deaths in the Tung Wah should be accompanied by proper medical certificates. On the 30th August the Board resolved that a strong recommendation be made to Government to adopt the above suggestion. The Board should now point out that the steps that have been taken to secure the object in view are not adequate.

The CHAIRMAN—I do not know what the feeling of the members is on this subject. As far as I can see, the Tung Wah arrangements will never be satisfactory until the institution is under very strict supervision.

The COLONIAL SURGEON—There is one consideration that you leave out altogether, you leave the Chinese out. To the Tung Wah they bring people to die; if they are in the last stage they are simply brought there to die. You see big coffins and big funerals arranged for many of them when their bodies have to be removed. They are respectable people, simply brought there to die. If you put the Tung Wah under European supervision they will then die somewhere else; their friends will not bring them there. They are afraid of European supervision; they fear post mortems or inquests may be ordered on the body. You will make a miserable mess of it. That is my experience during the past month, during which I have been attending them. I have entered every case admitted for the past month. Those that I could not diagnose at first sight, fevers and other things, have been put in separate wards. There is a reception ward holding eighteen people, into which all new admissions are received and they are kept there until I see them next morning. I see all the cases and I order those cases that I am uncertain of, and all fever cases, into a set of wards I have arranged, so that I can watch them day by day. After I have gone round the

cases I see all the dead bodies, those that have died in hospital and those that have been brought in. All the cases are entered in a book separately, the entries giving their temperature, etc., and what I have diagnosed as the disease, and if a man dies the date of his death is put against it. It was left to the Registrar-General to go and look at my books. Well, it does not appear he did that, so now, for the last week or more, all the dead bodies are entered; those that die in hospital are entered as admitted on such a date, died on such a date, and the cause of death, and those that are unknown I enter as dead bodies brought in unknown, and, from their history and appearance of body the probable cause of death. That is all you can do with us post mortems. There have been no cases of typhoid fever except the one I diagnosed. He came in on his own hook altogether; he was not brought there. He reported that he had been ill for nearly a month. He was not talking quite rationally, but he said he came from somewhere near the Central Police Station, probably Pottinger Street. Next day he was perfectly delirious, and he was delirious till he died so that I could get no more information as to where he lived. Now you talk about these young students being appointed. Mr. Yu Akai goes round with me every morning. He acts as interpreter.

The CHAIRMAN (interrupting)—There is no recommendation of that kind.

The COLONIAL SURGEON—Yes, over and over again it has been recommended.

The CHAIRMAN—You are speaking of what took place in 1891, but the recommendation now is a proper medical staff. I would like to ask, do the Chinese take the addresses of those admitted?

The COLONIAL SURGEON—Yes, when they can get them, but many of the cases are brought from ships.

Dr. HARTIGAN—That surely makes it more dangerous, if we are to have cases brought in from ships. I think the point we want to get at is to find out where the cases come from. It so happens that lately there have been fewer fever cases because this is not the time of year for them, but go back to October. Do all the fever cases die?

The COLONIAL SURGEON—No, certainly not.

Dr. HARTIGAN—Then we want to get at them and know where they come from.

The COLONIAL SURGEON—Bronchitis, phthisis, dropsical cases are all put down as fever by the Chinese.

Dr. HARTIGAN made a remark not heard at the reporter's table.

The COLONIAL SURGEON—Well, it is the Registrar-General's fault. I have entered the cause of death, so that they cannot mistake it.

Dr. HARTIGAN—My opinion is the Chinese will not give us any assistance and if we try to force European supervision on them—

The COLONIAL SURGEON—They will die in their own houses; I am sure of it.

The CHAIRMAN—I beg to move that this Board is of opinion the work entailed by supervising the Tung Wah Hospital with a view to obtaining correct statistics is so heavy that Dr Ayres ought to have more assistance in the work and that the committee of the Tung Wah Hospital should contribute to the cost of any additional officer that may be appointed.

Dr. HARTIGAN—I would not confine it to the mortality returns. We want to get at the health returns, which are even more important. Mr McCallum showed me a return the other day of 4,000 admissions and 2,000 deaths. Many of these are paupers.

The CHAIRMAN added to his motion the words and that the hospital authorities be requested to furnish the addresses of all patients admitted to the hospital.

Dr. HARTIGAN seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN—The object of moving this is that I do not see why the Tung Wah should have the services of the Colonial Surgeon placed at their disposal.

The motion was carried.

THE CAUSEWAY BAY SQUATTERS.

The following letter had been received from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.:—

Hongkong, 5th January, 1895.

The Secretary of the Sanitary Board.

Sir.—Referring to your favour of 9th October, we beg to inform you that, in compliance with the notice then served upon us, the squatters and their dwellings on inland lot 1,018 have now been removed, which, we understand, is all the Sanitary

Board required. We shall be glad to know that the Board are bearing in mind our request that no licences should be renewed for the keeping of pigs on our property, to the granting of which previously we ascribe the nuisance of which the Board complained.

—We are, sir, your obedient servants,
Per pro. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
A. W. Dickson.

The following minutes were appended:—

Mr. H. McCallum.—The first point raised by this letter is, has the notice which was served been fully complied with? I think not; but, as the division between inland lots 1,018 and 1,019 is not clearly defined on the ground, I am not absolutely certain. It seems to me that there are still a few insanitary dwellings on this building lot occupied apparently as permanent dwellings. These dwellings certainly do not comply with the provisions of the Building Ordinance, nor do they seem to me to be in accordance with the terms of the Crown lease, which was granted in 1886, when a farm lot was converted into a building lot. The so-called squatters are in occupation of leasehold land and presumably are the tenants of the Crown lessee. The next point for consideration is the puerile assertion that the licensing of sties, in which to keep swine, was the primary cause of the insanitary condition of the wretched dwellings which existed on this lot. To say that a sty, which complies with the requirements of the by-laws regulating the keeping of swine, is the cause of the insanitary condition of a dwelling separated from it by at least six feet, is simply ludicrous and unworthy of attention, and my only reason for referring to it is on account of the very prominent manner in which it is put forward by the writer of this letter. When an application is made for a licence to keep swine the Board's officers see that the sty sought to be licensed is in accordance with the requirements of the by-laws, and if the sty is on leasehold land, the application is laid before the Board; but if the sty is on Crown land the application goes to the Director of Public Works for approval of site. I do not expect the Board's officers can be expected to see that the tenants of leaseholders are fulfilling the terms of their agreements with their landlords, yet this is practically what is now asked for.

Mr. J. J. Francis—I hope these papers and especially Mr. McCullum's memo. will be read publicly at the next meeting of the Board. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s letter is, like their former one on the same subject, absurd and only shows their ignorance of their duties and responsibilities. 1st, Mr. Leigh and Dr. Hartigan should be requested to inspect again and report on the state of the premises and see if they are in a sanitary condition. 2nd, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. should be informed that licences to keep pigs will be issued to all proper applicants without consulting them in any way and that if they do not wish their tenants to keep pigs, it is for them to arrange it with their tenants.

The CHAIRMAN—Have all the condemned buildings been removed?

The SECRETARY—No; I think there are one or two remaining.

The CHAIRMAN—Does the Board think it necessary to make another inspection of this place?

Mr. LEIGH—I think the Sanitary Surveyor might run when he is in the neighbourhood. I do not think it is a matter that any members of the Board need investigate themselves. There is the report of the Committee, it is quite clear; and what we want to see is whether it is carried out.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS suggested that the District Inspector might make the inspection.

Dr. HARTIGAN said he thought what was meant by the reference to pigsties in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s letter was, not that the pigsties were the immediate cause of the insanitary condition, but that the Board's giving licences increased the number of squatters.

It was agreed that the District Inspector should make an inspection.

DISINFECTION OF MILITARY CLOTHING.

An application had been received from Surgeon-Colonel Preston to have infected War Department clothing disinfected at the Board's disinfecting station.

In reply to an inquiry Surgeon-Colonel Preston wrote:—

In reply to your letter I have the honour to state that it would not be possible for me to state with any degree of certainty the number of times in any year articles would require to be sent for disinfection. This would of course depend on the presence (and its amount) or absence of infectious disease among the troops. In some years there is no infectious disease at all, while in others, as the present, there have been a few cases of plague and last year there were six cases of smallpox. Probably the average might be put down at nine sets of bedding and clothing per annum. The kind of article to be disinfected would be the ordinary military hospital equipment, consisting of bedding and clothing, both cotton and woollen.

The following minute was appended:—

Dr. Hartigan.—Affirmative reply should be sent.

Mr. McCallum.—I recommend that this applica-

tion be now circulated to members. I can see no objection to the actual work of disinfecting the clothing by the officer in charge of the disinfecting being done, provided always that the military authorities will give at least a clear day's notice when they have such clothing. They should also send and take away the clothing themselves. We can put them in the way of providing themselves with proper baskets and sheets for doing this part of the work. It should also be clearly and distinctly laid down that no claim for damage to clothing will be entertained, and that in any emergency the civil work will be done first. Of course every care will be taken in disinfecting the clothing and it is unlikely that any real damage will occur, but it is only prudent to make such a stipulation as I suggest.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the military authorities be informed in the terms of Mr. McCallum's minute.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—Does this involve more work than the Board is prepared to undertake?

Dr. HARTIGAN—No, I think not. Any one who has infected clothing has a right to have it disinfected. Our object is to stop disease.

The motion was agreed to.

THE CLOSING OF WELLS.

Four applications for the review of notices to close wells were then considered. There was a minute by Mr. Francis in respect to one of the applications, in which he protested against the closing of wells which the Government Analyst could not certify as contaminated.

Dr. HARTIGAN said Mr. Francis was quite wrong in attaching such importance to the analysis. The analysis was a very small portion of the data to go upon. Although the analyst might say he could not report a well as dangerous it might be absolutely dangerous.

It was agreed that the applicants should be informed the previous decision of the Board must be adhered to.

DRAINAGE DRAINS.

The Surveyor's reports on the condition of a number of house drains were considered. On one of the reports, relating to Temple Street, Yaumati, there was a minute by Mr. Francis to the effect that as the houses probably belonged to different owners it was a case for redrainage on a common plan under the direction of the Board, and that the Permanent Committee had recommended open drains in every case.

The CHAIRMAN said the Board had power to order a common plan, but he did not think it had ever been exercised.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS said it might be well to suggest to the owners a common plan, but it was for the owners themselves to submit the plan. He moved that the owners be called up to redrain and adopt the suggestions of the Surveyor, and that their attention be called to the advisability of amalgamating.

Mr. LEIGH seconded.

Carried.

In the other cases redrainage was also ordered.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The mortality returns show'd a death rate for the week ended 29th December of 16.8 and for the week ended 5th January of 15.

The following minute was appended:—

Dr. Hartigan.—Five deaths from fever. Three diagnoses. What is the nature of the other two? Were the two other undiagnosed cases any form of fever? Six deaths altogether from undefined, continuous fever.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought Dr. Ayres had explained how the mistakes referred to in Dr. Hartigan's minute arose.

THE DRAINAGE OF CLOSED HOUSES.

The CHAIRMAN—There is one matter I want to mention. There were a large number of houses closed by the Permanent Committee during the plague, and which are still closed, belonging to owners who did not accept the conditions imposed by the Permanent Committee, but which they are now compelled by law to accept. As all these owners have now to put in concrete floors in their yards and kitchens it appears to me very desirable, knowing as we do that the majority of these houses will have to be redrained, that we should have them inspected, because if we leave them over until they are taken in the course of the general inspection, and in the meantime the owners have put in expensive concrete floors, it would be a great hardship to call upon them to take them up and re-drain.

Mr. LEIGH—You have a report on these houses.

The CHAIRMAN—Not a detailed report.

Mr. LEIGH—It is sufficient to guide the Surveyor to the defective ones. It would be

economy to the owners to retrain now. It is provided in the new Ordinance that a house cannot be reoccupied until the owner satisfies this Board, and restraining would be one of the conditions.

The CHAIRMAN.—The houses are to be put in a sanitary condition.

Mr. LIGH.—Yes; and they are far from sanitary now.

The CHAIRMAN.—Then I will instruct Mr. Ram to inspect these houses and when he comes round to them in the general inspection he will simply have to refer to his previous report. It is simply doing part of the inspection out of its regular order. It will perhaps delay for ten days the work Mr. Ram is now engaged on.

The Board agreed.

This closed the business.

MR. JUSTICE ACKROYD ON FINES AND IMPRISONMENT.

MEETING OF THE "ODD VOLUMES."

On Friday afternoon His Honour the Acting Chief Justice read a paper before the "Odd Volumes" on the question "Should imprisonment be inflicted in default of payment of fines?" His Excellency the Governor occupied the chair. There was a large attendance and the limited accommodation of the Society's room did not afford sitting accommodation for all, a number of gentlemen having to stand in the doorway. There were several ladies present.

His Honour's paper was as follows:—The subject upon which I propose to address you to-day and which I will ask you to consider and discuss is one which perhaps at first sight may not appear as interesting as many which have on former occasions engaged your attention, nor may it at first seem to be of any practical importance. The question is, should imprisonment, with or without hard labour, be imposed for non-payment of fines? For the reasons I am about to give I have been long opposed to it and I trust that before I have finished I will be able to prove that this question has a very practical side and is deserving of your serious consideration. I maintain, first, that imprisonment for non-payment of fines is unconstitutional; it is opposed to the fundamental principles of our law on the subject; and although it has now an appearance of legal sanction, since it is authorised by statute or ordinance, still I contend that it is illegal, since it is against the fundamental law, and that instead of being of any use it is mischievous and oppressive, because a person sentenced to imprisonment for non-payment of a fine associates and works with other criminals and offenders, and that such a system is not only bad but positively injurious both to the state and to the individual. A fine, as you all no doubt know, is a pecuniary punishment or recompense for an offence committed against the Queen or her laws or against the lord of a manor. It is the lowest species of punishment which can be awarded. It is provided as a punishment together with imprisonment for some crimes and misdemeanors, or as the sole punishment which the court can inflict in other cases. The court may in its discretion inflict a fine as the sole punishment for such a grave offence as manslaughter, whilst it is also the penalty which the legislature has prescribed for the infringement of the most unimportant municipal by-laws or regulations. It is the sole punishment in the vast number of breaches of by-laws and regulations made in order to prevent petty nuisances or to enforce the execution of administrative measures of public importance or to carry out those rules which the necessities of our present state of civilization have called into existence, or which the requirements of public health and safety, education and revenue, and other like matters have made imperative. We may at any moment unwillingly, almost unknowingly, bring ourselves within their bounds. It is therefore a matter of importance for us to enquire what is the penalty to which in those cases each and every one of us may at any moment subject ourselves by our neglect or omission or ignorance. The system of inflicting fines as a punishment dates back at least as far as the Roman Empire. To preserve order and discipline in the great and beautiful city they were building up they found it necessary and perhaps profitable to resort to this kind of punishment, in praise of which a great deal has been said, for it has been urged that as you

may increase it or reduce it as you like according to the position and ability of the offender it is the most just and equitable punishment you can have. Bentham says that there is no other punishment or penalty which can be so nearly adjusted or fixed with due regard to the fortune of the offenders. But this theory, which looks so easy, is most difficult to put in practice, and equality in the matter of fines is one of the most difficult problems of penal legislation. Many if not all codes have attempted to solve the difficulty, but their provisions have in most cases been insufficient; either they have been too vague or they have placed too arbitrary a power in the hands of the judges. I have said that the system is an old one. The old laws on the subject had some humane provisions in respect of fines; for instance, excessive fines were absolutely null. The judge could lessen the amount thereof or even remit the fine altogether. The poor were exempt from them. The penal code of Austria merely says that the fine is to be proportioned to the means of the accused. In France they have fixed a maximum and I believe that the recovery thereof is subjected merely to civil process. In Prussia the poorest classes are exempt, but are liable to detention. In Brazil the legislature has endeavoured to meet the difficulty by enacting that a fine shall always be fixed by what the accused can derive each day from his property, his work, or employment. It touches his revenue only. With respect to English legislation on the subject, it is very vague as to the amount of fine and the length of imprisonment which the court may impose. In many cases no maximum is mentioned. Fines were in the early Saxon times the only punishment for many crimes. Stephens in his "History of the Criminal Law of England," after enumerating the crimes known to Anglo-Saxon laws, says the punishments appointed for them were either fines or corporal punishment, which was either death, mutilation, or in some cases flogging. Imprisonment is not mentioned as a punishment, though it is referred to as a way of securing a person who could not give security. The fines were called wer, bote, and wite. Wer was the price set upon a man according to his rank in life. If he was killed the wer had to be paid to his relations; if he was convicted of theft they had in some cases to pay his wer to the king or his lord. Bote was compensation to a person injured by a crime, and wite was a fine paid to the king or other lord in respect of an offence. Generally speaking all crimes were on a first offence punishable by wer, bote, or wite. After a previous conviction bote might no longer be made. Certain crimes were boteless, or inexpiable, such as house-breaking, arson, open theft, and treason against the law. Certain changes were made between those times and the reign of John, which it is not necessary here to mention, and fines grew in quality and amount, in a great measure no doubt on account of the wants of the King's exchequer, until we come to the Magna Charta. And in considering its provisions in this respect, remember that when we read there of fines, it means not fines for the numberless small matters for which they are now imposed, but they were then the only punishment for other more serious offences or crimes. Now Magna Charta says: "A freeman shall not be fined for a small fault but after the manner of the fault and for a great fault after the greatness of the fault, saving to him his contentment, and a merchant likewise, saving to him his merchandise, and any other villein than ours shall be likewise amerced, saving his wainage if he fall into our mercy." This was a rule that obtained even in Henry II.'s time and means only that no man shall have a larger amercement imposed upon him than his circumstances or personal estate can bear, and in order to ascertain this the great Charter directed that the amercement should be set or reduced to certainty by the oath of the good and lawful men of the neighbourhood. In the superior courts this assessment was made by the coroner or sworn officer. In other courts it was fixed by assessors sworn to tax a moderate sum according to the particular circumstances of the offence and the offender. When a pecuniary penalty was inflicted on a stranger in the superior courts the judge appointed a jury. On this matter there is a very instructive case as to the use and necessity of these assessments and point-

ing out the steps which should be taken in order that the fine or amercement should not be excessive. It is the case of *Edwards v. Hinghes and another*. The judgment is by Chief Baron Gilbert and is dated 12 Geo. I. 1726. It is there laid down that it was excessive if it took away from a merchant his merchandise or from a villein his cart or wainage, or, as Coke in his Institutes expounds the words of the statute, in such a manner that the amercement must not destroy the livelihood of the offender. These words "saving to him his contentment and to the merchant his merchandise" have been construed by another writer on criminal law to mean that the fine should be so proportioned to the ability and position of the offender that the farmer should not in order to pay be obliged to leave his field or the merchant to cease his business or the villein or labourer to sell his tools. This I contend is the real spirit of the act; a fine greater than a man can pay should never be inflicted. If it is so it is excessive and in this I am supported by the great authority of Lord Campbell, who in the case of *R. v. O'Connell*, referring to Magna Charta, says it provides that no fine shall be imposed beyond what the party is able to pay. I contend therefore that it was never contemplated that imprisonment should be resorted to, for not only were the fines not excessive but means were taken that they should be reasonable. Therefore in order to ascertain the ability of a man to bear the fine my first contention is that excessive fines were not to be inflicted, that imprisonment was not intended, that by appointing a jury to assess the fine every precaution was taken, and that it has been ruled that no man is to be sentenced to pay a fine which he cannot pay. Now even supposing that a man is condemned to pay a fine which he has not the means of satisfying, I further submit you should not sentence that man to imprisonment. A fine is a pecuniary penalty. The legislature for certain offences has made that the only punishment; it has excluded all others; and having obtained judgment for a sum of money you cannot change the penalty; you can only resort to certain modes of execution to enforce payment thereof if you believe that the man can pay and will not pay. That a fine is a pecuniary penalty and nothing more appears, I submit, from the fact that a woman, who was supposed at one time to have no property of her own, could not be sentenced to pay a fine. See the case of *R. v. Thomas and wife*. The defendants were convicted of keeping a disorderly house, the question of what punishment should be inflicted on the woman was raised. The court said: "The ordinary judgment in this case is the pillory, but for misdemeanour the court is not tied down to any particular judgment. It is represented the woman is unable to suffer any corporal punishment and as she is a married woman and has nothing withal to pay a fine the punishment must be imprisonment." There was no question in that case of inflicting a pecuniary penalty and then turning it into detention or imprisonment. But supposing it is thought right to enforce execution by personal arrest, then I say by no reasoning can you or should you treat the man as a criminal. The law has pronounced a pecuniary penalty against him, in many cases has repudiated all other punishment, and therefore you cannot treat him as a criminal. Poverty is no crime. In many cases the act for which you are punishing him has nothing criminal about it; it may be the result of forgetfulness, negligence, or ignorance. Very often it is an act for which the legislature never would think of inflicting imprisonment; therefore it is oppressive. It is altogether illegal to imprison as a criminal a man who cannot pay and thus indirectly to inflict imprisonment where the legislature has refused to do so. The most you can do is to sue him as an ordinary civil debtor. You will perhaps be surprised to hear that a man who can not pay a fine arbitrarily imposed upon him without any inquiry as to his circumstances and his ability to pay, is as a rule subjected to imprisonment with hard labour. The rules of the gaol do not provide for the separation of this class of prisoners from other prisoners except that first offenders are kept apart from old offenders. They do the usual hard labour for prisoners sentenced to hard labour, which is shot drill and stone drill for the first three months and after that a combination of shot or stone drill or oakum picking or employment in a washhouse. There

is no separation from other criminals, but hard labour like them and in association with them. And for what crime I ask? None whatever. The fault or offence or omission or negligence of which the defendant has been guilty has been wiped out by the judgment; the only punishment which has been awarded against him is a pecuniary one; his only crime is poverty. There is nothing whatever to be gained from this treatment and I will show that instead of doing any good whatever to the state it does harm. It may be asked what is the remedy I propose if I object to imprisonment and what are you going to substitute for it? I look with no fear at the proposal of abandoning this oppressive punishment. Look at the cruel punishments which formerly disgraced our criminal code, the pillory, nose-splitting, burning in the hands, frequent and severe whippings, and others of the same kind. They have been abolished and only good has resulted. Formerly death was the punishment for nearly every crime except petty larceny and a few other minor offences. A change was made and we have not suffered from this just and merciful amelioration in the law. Then again look at the abolition of imprisonment for debt; think of all the evils to credit, commerce, and to the prosperity of the nation which it was predicted would follow this human legislation. If a punishment is out of proportion to the offence it must be abolished, but the true remedy I say is first of all to keep within the law. Do not impose excessive fines; do not fix more than a man can pay. You must fix them according to the offence and to the ability of the man to pay, and if you think you have a right to imprison a man for non-payment, then let him be treated not as a criminal but as an ordinary debtor. That fines are excessive here I have no doubt. I take a few instances at random. A Chinaman for illegally dealing in samsu is fined \$50 or two months; for injecting morphine \$50 or two months; for possession of two mace of prepared opium and four mace of gross opium \$150 or three months; a certain number for being without a night pass \$7 or 28 days. All these men or most of them go to prison. Now I take one instance to show the evils of the present system. A Chinese boat man, eager to get a first fare, or to be first on board, fastens to a steamer while still under way. He is fined \$25; that is an arbitrary and excessive fine. A fine should be fixed according not only to the offence but to the quality of the man who has to pay it. He cannot pay and he is condemned to one month's imprisonment with hard labour. He is sent to gaol and associates with thieves and all other bad characters and does the same work as they do. He sees the same punishment meted out to a man whose only fault has been a little too great eagerness in a desire honestly to earn his daily bread and to another whose aim in life has always been to make his living out of the earnings of others. The man who sees no difference in the punishment will say that there is no difference in the guilt and when he comes out ten to one if he is in want, cannot find work, and has wife and children dependent on him he will steal. You have made a criminal of him. Better a thousand times to have allowed this infraction of a regulation to pass with a mere warning. His arrest and loss of a day's labour is quite sufficient. Better a thousand times, I repeat, to allow these things to pass than manufacture criminals wholesale. Keep men out of prison as long as you can; let them look at those walls and imagine to themselves that all kinds of punishment are going on within them; for the sake of humanity and the State do not send a man to prison because he is not a millionaire. From some remarks made on some of my sentences I gather I am not considered a lenient judge. When a hardened thief comes before me he gets his deserts; nothing more I trust; and when a man has committed a crime with violence I have used the power the law gave me; but I have a horror of sending to prison men who are not criminals. It is oppressive; it is not justice. It may be quarter deck justice or magistrates' law, but it is not just. What is the result of all this? 1,790 persons are imprisoned in 1893 for non-payment of fines; while the total number of persons convicted who were admitted that year amounted to 3,726. Another reason why I ask that imprisonment should be abolished is the importance that the law has attached to personal liberty and the protection with which in every case it has hedged it. There

are other matters which the law has seen fit to protect in order to prevent greater evils. The law has decreed the sanctity of a man's house; it can only be entered under certain conditions and with certain formalities, although it may be known that there are criminals inside. Confidential communications also are protected, although that protection may sometimes shut out the truth. Some inconvenience is suffered, or perhaps a miscarriage of justice rather than creates greater evils. So here I maintain it would often be far better to allow petty offences to go unpunished than to fill up your gaol with men who are not criminals, but who are likely to become so if you make them familiar with the inside of the prison walls. There is a maxim as old as the reign of Elizabeth which may very well find its application here. *De minimis non curat lex.* And on appeal the Courts have said there are some injuries of so small and little consideration in the law that no action will lie for them; and where trifling irregularities or infringements of the strict letter of the law are brought under the notice of the Court this maxim is applied. The end of punishment is to deter men from offending, but it can never follow from thence that it is lawful to deter them at any rate and by any means, since there may be unlawful methods of enforcing obedience to the justest laws. It is manifest that where the evil to be prevented is not adequate to the violence of the preventive a ruler that thinks seriously can never justify such a law to the dictates of conscience and humanity. Punishments of unreasonable severity, especially when indiscriminately inflicted, have less effect in preventing crimes and amending the manners of a people than such as are more merciful in general if properly intermixed with due distinctions of severity. Great and indiscriminate severity in the law no doubt defeats itself, but temperate, discriminating, calculated severity is within limits effective. It is the sentiment of an ingenious writer who seems to have well studied the springs of human action that crimes are more effectively prevented by the certainty than by the severity of punishment. A second raid took place in Wing Lok Street, not because of the lightness of the punishment of the men concerned in the first case, but because they were not punished at all. Allow me to sum up my contentions as briefly as possible. First, I say Magna Charta and other charters have provided that no excessive fines shall be inflicted; that this has been held to mean that no man shall be fined in a sum which he is not able to pay; that the appointing of juries or sworn officers to assess these fines were precautions taken that the fine should be a reasonable one, and that it should be proportioned not only to the gravity or otherwise of the offence but also to the quality and ability of the offender; that in most cases a pecuniary penalty is the only one that the legislature has ordered, and that therefore it is oppressive and illegal by indirect means to substitute imprisonment with hard labour in the case of trivial offences; that in these matters small fines which a man can reasonably be supposed to pay only should be inflicted. In many cases the fact of having been arrested or summoned before a magistrate and the loss of time thereby occasioned with a warning is a sufficient punishment. If it is still thought necessary to detain a man in order to recover the fine, then civil imprisonment is all that you can impose upon him. And, lastly, if all my arguments fail may I still make one request, and that is, if imprisonment for non-payment of fines be persisted in, do not class these unfortunate men whose only offence sometimes has been too great eagerness in their calling or some neglect or omission, do not class them with, do not treat them as, convicts, do not make criminals of them; let there be some mercy shown to them by separating them from those with whom contact and association can only do harm. Lastly, remember and put in practice the principle laid down in Cainte's laws as the basis on which punishment should be administered and that principle old as it is good: "Thongh any one sin and deeply forsooth himself, let the correction be regulated so that it be becoming before God and tolerable before the world."

An interesting discussion ensued in which Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., Mr. E. Robinson, and the Hon. W. M. Goodman spoke in the order named.

HIS EXCELLENCY proposed a vote of thanks to His Honour the Acting Chief Justice for his able paper and made allusion to the fact that this was probably the last time that Mr. Ackroyd, who would soon be leaving the colony, would appear before the Old Volumes.

His Honour proposed a vote of thanks to the Governor for presiding and expressed his personal thanks to His Excellency for the honour he had done him in taking the chair on this occasion.

The meeting then terminated.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of seatholders in and subscribers to St. John's Cathedral was held on Thursday in the vestry of the Cathedral. There were present the Right Rev. Bishop Bardon, Chairman, Rev. R. F. Cobbold, Mr. E. F. Alford, Mr. W. Danby, Mr. C. Ford, Mr. G. Piercy, and Mr. W. Chatham.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and the following report was given with the printed financial statement of Mr. Charles Ford, Secretary and Treasurer:—"The year 1894 was commenced with a reserve fund of \$2,300, to which has been added \$600 from the balance of the current account. Against the balances there are a few outstanding accounts, including one for typhoon damage to the fabric. Arrangements have been made for the overhauling of the organ, which needs repair and cleaning, by an expert from the builders; his expenses will be divided between Hongkong and the authorities of the Shanghai Cathedral, who also require him. The amount, \$600, added to the reserve fund, will probably be insufficient to meet the Hongkong share of his expenses."

In commenting on the statement the BISHOP said he was glad to see that there was any balance, and the balance of between seven and eight hundred dollars was only made possible by the generous amount of over \$700 sent to him privately by Sir G. T. M. O'Brien to be used as he might think best, and \$400 of that amount he had given to the Cathedral funds. He hoped the next year would be more auspicious.

The report was passed.

There was an intimation that His Honour Sir Fielding Clarke, Chief Justice, would probably be absent during much of the year and would therefore rather not serve on the Church Body, and a similar report was read from the Hon. J. J. Keswick, who said he expected to go home in the spring. Mr. Keswick also suggested that a good man to take his place on the Church Body would be Mr. Alford, on account of his long familiarity with the needs of the community and his sympathy with the work of the church.

The new Church Body was then elected for the following year and resulted in the selection of all the old Board, with the exception of Mr. Keswick and Sir Fielding Clarke. The lay members of the present Church Body are, therefore, Hon. F. A. Cooper, Mr. E. F. Alford, Mr. G. B. Dodwell, Mr. T. Jackson, Mr. W. Chatham, and Mr. C. Ford.

The election of an auditor was then proceeded with, Mr. Bird having sent in a letter saying that he anticipated leaving in the spring and could not serve as auditor. Mr. Macbean was suggested as auditor and was duly elected.

The BISHOP then said that that was all the regular business and that he wished the meetings were more fully attended.

Mr. DANBY remarked that there ought to be more general notice given of these meetings and if such were done there would be a much better attendance. He had only heard of the meeting the previous night and had difficulty in making arrangements to be there. There were many he knew who were interested in the business of the church and would gladly come if they had sufficient notice.

The SECRETARY.—The regulations say that a notice must be posted at least ten days before the meeting on the door of the Church and this was done.

Mr. DANBY.—Yes, that may be, but of course in bad weather, if a person is not feeling well, he may put it out on a particular Sunday and such a notice may escape his attention. I think a notice should be inserted in a newspaper and a notice be further posted to each seatholder or subscriber.

The SECRETARY—Notices were posted to each seatholder and subscriber.

Mr. DANBY—I never received any. I have, however, another matter I should like to call to the attention of the Board, and that is the repairs in the wires and attachment's for ringing the church bell. These wires have been in such bad condition that they have made much noise when in use and they are now placed in good condition and will no longer be a source of annoyance. The work has been well done by the Dock Company and the best of all is that when asked for the bill Mr. Gillies refused to accept any pay and said he was only too glad that his Company was able to do as much for the Church. I therefore move, your Lordship that a warm vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Gillies and to the Dock Company for this generous act of theirs.

The motion was carried unanimously.

His LORDSHIP then said—I think there is much in what Mr. Danby has said about the necessity of a more extended notice of these meetings. It is so difficult to create interest in such matters that I think we ought not to neglect anything that may contribute to a larger attendance and in the future a notice had better be inserted in a newspaper.

This was accordingly decided upon.

On inquiry by Mr. DANBY, it was stated that a communication had been received from Mr. Sangster, the organist, resigning his position as organist of the Church, but that action would only be taken on the resignation at the annual meeting of the Church Body.

Mr. DANBY said that as there was now a decided and organised effort to be made to raise a fund for repairing the organ, he thought at the same time they ought to raise from \$20 to \$30 for beautifying the interior of the church. He thought it looked too bare, and that for the amount he mentioned they might do some delicate stencil tracery, something in the style of the church at the Peak, that would greatly improve the appearance of the walls. He said that he had had this in his mind for a long time and hoped to be instrumental in seeing it carried out.

Mr. ALFORD then proposed a vote of thanks to the Bishop for presiding over the meeting and for his efficient, patient, and willing services in connection with all church work.

The vote was passed and the meeting terminated.

THE TELEPHONE TO GAP ROCK.

An interesting feat in long distance telephony has just been accomplished by effecting telephone communication with Gap Rock. When the Gap Rock cable was at first contemplated it was thought that telephonic communication could be effected, but for various reasons the ordinary telegraphic transmitter had to be resorted to; which was more or less tedious and expensive, as it required an expert at both ends of the wires to transmit and receive the messages. Having been examined on the subject by the Commission held not long ago, Mr. W. Stewart Harrison, Manager of the China and Japan Telephone Company, had his attention called to this interesting problem and after some experiments he appears now to have established beyond a doubt that telephone communication is possible, as the service is now conducted solely by the telephone. The telephone used appears in form much like those commonly used in Hongkong, but is an improved form of long distance transmitter, in which we believe there is nothing very novel; there is, however, an attachment which has the undoubted effect of largely increasing the sound emitted, and in effect we may say that the operator hears as distinctly as if the wires were but one mile long instead of nearly forty.

The Kobe Herald says that the captain of the German steamer *Ingo*, then lying at Messrs. Hupfer and Co.'s dock, Oaks, had a narrow escape from asphyxiation on the 5th instant. It appears that Captain Jesselsen, being somewhat unwell, had a large *hibachi* placed in his cabin before retiring to rest, and next morning was found in bed in an unconscious condition. Although he is now in a fair way toward recovery, his condition was at the time of his discovery so serious that he could not be removed from the ship.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The annual distribution of prizes in connection with Queen's College took place on Thursday afternoon, in honour Mr. E. J. Ackroyd, Acting Chief Justice, presided. There was a large attendance, and amongst those present were the Right Rev. Bishop Burdon, Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. A. G. Romano, Rev. R. F. Cobbold, Rev. T. Pearce, Rev. G. J. Williams, Mr. C. F. A. Sangster, Mr. W. D. Braithwaite, Mr. G. Piercy, jun., Mr. W. E. Crow, &c.

Dr. WRIGHT, D.D., the Head Master, said—My lord, ladies, and gentlemen, before reading my report I will make a few remarks. I must first express the deep regret felt by myself, the masters, and scholars of this College at the inability of His Excellency the Governor to be present on this occasion. For three years we have been annually cheered by his kind approbation and stimulated by his advice. We are, however, fortunate in having His Lordship, Mr. Ackroyd, the Acting Chief Justice, and I desire, on behalf of this institution, to thank him for coming here to-day and presiding and that after performing the same service yesterday for another institution. Two days running, for such a busy man, and one now unusually taxed on account of the extra Taiping-shan Arbitration duties, are a demand on his time greater than we had a right to expect, but his attendance will, on this account, be all the more appreciated by us.—Dr. Wright then read the report.

After the prizes had been distributed, His Honour the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE said—Ladies and Gentlemen, I am quite sure you will all join in the expression of regret which Dr. Wright has made with reference to the absence of His Excellency the Governor. I am quite sure that all here would have very gladly welcomed his Excellency again. In his absence it has been my privilege to be invited to preside at this ceremony, and I readily accepted the invitation. I have to acknowledge Dr. Wright's kind remarks about my presence here, and although I am not altogether idle just at present I have been only too happy to make time to come here to-day. (Applause.) For many years I was connected with the Committee of the Government Schools in Manchuria, and I trust I shall always do what I can to help on the cause of education. (Applause.) From the report which has been read you can easily gather that the past year has been a very trying and anxious one for those connected with this College, and one which has been full of difficulties. The studies, which were for some time greatly interfered with, were at last altogether interrupted, and although in the results of the individual examination, we come across such remarks as these, "Grammar makes but a poor show," "Geography, poor results, in all," and that Chemistry had to be altogether omitted from the examination, yet the report shows that on the whole very good results have been obtained, steady progress has been made, and I think we can congratulate all the masters upon the results of their labours—(Applause)—for I am quite sure they have spared no pains to overcome the many difficulties they have encountered. I am quite sure we also join in Dr. Wright's expression of thankfulness as to the good health he is able to report concerning them. I am afraid, as a member of the Retrenchment Committee, I cannot congratulate the establishment on its increased cost. The net cost to the Government this year is \$28,500. Now this is too much. In the Retrenchment Committee we thought \$21,500 was too big a bill, and we recommended that some steps should be taken to reduce it. I am glad to say some efforts are being made to carry into effect one of the recommendations of that Committee, and that was that this establishment should be so modified that its advantages could be availed of by Europeans who could not afford to send their children home. I think that everything should be done to remove the objections of European parents, for if such a large sum as this is to be spent on the College I think Hongkong and the English residents should derive more benefit from it than they do. With respect to drill, as I said yesterday, I have noticed in some English papers that more importance is paid to this subject in England now. It has been said, although at first it may appear curious, that teaching

boys drilling, making them hold up their heads and walk erect, has a good effect on their moral character. It seems to improve them, and I trust you boys when you leave this College, will, by your future conduct in life, ever be able to hold up your heads among your fellow men; look every man straight in the face. I have to congratulate the boys to whom I have just delivered prizes and especially those who have successfully passed the Local Oxford Examination. All those who have not been so successful I would ask to renew their efforts next year and see if they cannot do better. (Applause). I would ask all of you seriously to consider the advantages which this Institution offers to you. I think I may safely say that more attention is paid to you and you are far better taught and you have greater educational advantages than I enjoyed forty years ago. These entail a duty on you. As I have said, by the liberality of the Government, you have a good education, and I would ask you to make some return for all the labour and care and attention which is being bestowed upon you by your masters. It is a hard and very often a thankless task, that of a schoolmaster, and I think that sometimes in after life, when we look back upon our schooldays, we feel sorry for all the trouble we gave them and the tricks we played upon them, and one way to repay them for all their trouble is to make a good use of what they have taught us. (Applause). I was very sorry to see from one of the former reports of the Head-Master that few of the Chinese boys here come seeking any real advantage from education in the way of enlargement of their ideas or from the love of education or knowledge; but that you set a low value upon your education and have come here merely for the monetary advantage that can be obtained hereafter from your knowledge of English and other subjects. This fact has been one of the main reasons why many in this colony object to the sum spent on this Institution. I have to ask you to do all in your power to remove that impression, and to show by your conduct that you value rightly and are grateful for what you have learned here. You can do that in many ways. Many of you belong to China. You will return there. Remember what you have learned here. Think of all you have learned from the wonderful discoveries of Western science. Think first of all of what untold suffering, both of Chinese men and Chinese women, could be avoided if they would call for and welcome Western medical science and skill. Think of the happiness and prosperity and the many material advantages China would receive if she opened her country to railways and steam. You may help in that way, if in your own surroundings and in your own sphere you exert what influence you can and by your conduct show you have benefited by your knowledge of science and other Western discoveries. Do what you can to spread a further knowledge of these. You may think you can do very little and you may think that the work is one of too great magnitude for you to do anything towards its accomplishment; but geology tells us those vast valleys and deep chasms in mountain ranges which excite our astonishment and call forth our admiration have not been the sudden work of some cataclysm or sudden rending of this earth's crust, but have been the silent work of many ages, commencing perhaps from some small streamlet or mountain stream, itself the result of the melting of small flakes of snow. Do not despair. If each of you brings your little stream of knowledge to the good of China, these little streams in time will form a vast and flowing river, and that mighty nation when it sees this will burst its bonds of seclusion and in its thirst of knowledge will stoop down on the banks of this your river and drink and live for ever. (Applause).

Dr. WRIGHT proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Ackroyd for presiding.

The holidays having been announced, cheers were given for the Queen, His Excellency the Governor, Mr. and Mrs. Ackroyd, Dr. Wright, Mrs. Wright, the masters of the College, and the ladies.

THE HEAD MASTER'S REPORT.

The following is the report read by Dr. Bateson Wright:

1.—The total number on the College roll for the year was 1,048. The Plague, which mercifully spared the lives of our masters and scholars, has, however, played ruthless havoc with fully half the statistics in the table following.

The following tables will illustrate the condition of the College during the last five years:—

Year.	Total Number of School Scholars.	Number of School Days.	Monthly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.
1890.....	1,075	236	890	683
1891.....	1,108	231	932	712
1892.....	1,062	237	862	700
1893.....	1,012	238	840	639
1894.....	1,048	222	881	85

Year.	Number Per- cent. of cent- School age	Boys of School extra-passes.	Actual expen- sue of each scholar net per aver- age daily expen- sue.	Average expense of each scholar attend- ance.
1890.....	692	89 45	11,912.00	19,229.46
1891.....	709	90 26	12,237.00	18,158.60
1892.....	671	96 12	12,342.00	19,741.43
1893.....	625	93 28	12,348.00	21,405.46
1894.....	587	88 58	11,562.00	28,583.85

ATTENDANCE.—The minimum monthly attendance, 85 in July, contrasts sadly with the maximum 881 in April, which nearly equals the 890 of 1890. In the course of the year 403 boys were admitted, as against 308 in 1893; and of these, 56 entered in the second half of the year, as against 44 in the same period last year. This increased demand for admission, in spite even of an epidemic, may be viewed as an indication that this college has not suffered in reputation.

FINANCES.—It is specially disappointing to note the low figure at which revenue derivable from fees stands. I have already reported to the Treasury that, in view of the \$700 actual gain in the first five months of the year, and of the increased admissions above alluded to, there is no exaggeration in assuming \$1,200 as the total increase, and \$13,500 as the total revenue that might naturally have been expected had it not been for the Plague. The total loss in fees due to this cause cannot be taken at less than \$1,000, of which \$1,181 is accounted for by the amount remitted to boys who were absent in the months of June and July, having left the colony with their families in the scare naturally engendered by the plague. The balance, \$800, may be attributed to the fees of six months unpaid by about 100 boys, who are in excess of the number of absentees in the corresponding months of last year. With a heavy loss of revenue and a terrible reduction in attendance, as observable in the fifth column, it is not a matter for surprise that the average expense in the tenth column should appear disproportionate. The tables at the end of this report contain two additional items of expenditure, viz., adjustment of exchange in Crown Agents' account, and exchange compensation paid to three masters who accepted three shillings exchange for the dollars when on leave; these account for the increase in expenditure observable on last year.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.—On the 1st May the absentes list, in accordance with normal conditions, was under 4 per cent. of the number on the monthly roll; but on account of the outbreak of the plague over 42 per cent. were absent on June 1st, and on July 1st 96.5 per cent. were absent, exactly inverting the percentages of two months previously, when that was the percentage of attendance. From the end of May the non-Chinese scholars, nearly to a boy, absented themselves: two little English boys in the Preparatory School were a bright exception, coming regularly till the College was closed. Of the Chinese boys, the upper school boys deserve the most credit for regular attendance; for some time the first class formed the bulk of the total College's attendance. As daily dead bodies were carried out of streets in the vicinity of the College, and the smoke and smell of burning stuff, refuse from plague-stricken houses, were borne into the building from a spot not 50ft. distant, the gradual nature of the exodus deserves praise rather than censure. It is difficult to ascertain with precision how many of our boys succumbed to this disease. Eight deaths have been reported as due to this cause. Early in June two of our boys living in quite different parts of the town suddenly died of plague. So Man-chau was in school on Saturday, the 2nd, and reported dead and buried on Monday, the 4th; on the same Monday Leung Shih-chak was removed to hospital and reported dead on the following day. As a consequence, 220 boys left in the course of the week and 120 more before the close of the month. With rare exceptions the boys observed the usual formal-

ties, bringing their parents or guardians to apply for leave. On the 14th July there were 48 boys for the twenty-one class-rooms instead of 882 as in May. His Excellency the Governor, under the circumstances, permitted the vacation to begin a fortnight earlier than usual. On reopening on the 3rd September 557 boys returned and by the end of the month this number had risen to 625, not counting 37 boys newly admitted. I attribute this satisfactory return of so large a number of boys to the Governor's kind consideration in remitting, on account of the plague, the arrears of fees due from boys who were absent in the months of June and July; for there can be no doubt that otherwise a considerable number would have stayed away on account of inability to pay such large lump sums as \$12, \$3, &c. As it is, 235 names were missing between May and September as against 109 last year, or an extra loss of 126 boys in the summer of 1894.

RETRENCHMENT.—Experience, as observable in connection with the formation of a new department, or the extension of an old one, has shown that the expenses grow, in the first few years, to a considerable extent in excess of the original estimate. It is therefore to the credit of Dr. Stewart and Dr. Eitel that their approval of my estimate in 1897 of the number of officers and items of expenditure required for the new building has in no particular been subject to increase, for we cannot take into account the general increase of 35 per cent. and 20 per cent. to the Civil Service, nor the item English books, where fall in silver has necessitated further adjustment, neither of which events could possibly have been foreseen. The Colonial Treasurer in his evidence before the Retrenchment Committee said (p. 127). "When men become trained in Treasury work, they become very valuable. If a rush of prosperity comes to the colony, several of my staff, some of whom are really intelligent men, may leave me at once for better pay," and this sentiment was echoed by other heads of departments. The same argument applies with greater force to the trained Chinese assistants of this establishment; if they continue to be underpaid, the old experience of their departure when their services are most valuable will again be felt. The onus of showing that younger and more incompetent Chinese are suitable to be teachers of English in fourteen of the twenty-one classes of this College falls on those who dispute my position, which is that Chinese teachers of ages ranging from 25 to 40, competent to teach a variety of English subjects, surely deserve higher salaries than young Chinese clerks five and ten years their junior, who are only required to copy or translate documents. It has, however, gravely been suggested to reduce the salaries of these masters, which are already lower than those of copying clerks; this would certainly reduce expenditure, but render any chance of maintaining efficiency hopeless.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—Dr. Gustav Oppert, Professor at Madras University, and Dr. Dennys, Protector of Chinese in British North Borneo, both paid a visit and expressed great interest in the education given here. The latter paid us the highest compliment by selecting, after competitive examination, a first class boy to accompany him back to Borneo as clerk and interpreter in his own department.

CHANGE IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COLLEGE:—On the 3rd September I received notice "that the Secretary of State had decided that all connection with the Education Department and Queen's College should cease, and that the College should be placed under the management of a Governing Body." This was supplemented on the 6th December by an explanation conveyed in an extract from the Secretary of State's despatch, viz.:—"The change which is now being initiated has been devised in Dr. Wright's own interests as well as those of the school. It is an alternative to the existing system, which has been found to be unsatisfactory."

NON-CHINESE CLASSES.—It was a pleasure to me to observe that the Retrenchment Committee (par. 130) share my opinion that it is the duty of the College to make special provision for the education of such English and other non-Chinese boys as wish to enter. Two classes have been specially formed for their benefit, under the charge of English masters; but it will be only possible to maintain these if the number of pupils does not fall below a minimum of 60 for the two classes combined. It rests therefore en-

tirely with the parents to show their appreciation of the advantages specially devised for them. One well-known Government official by sending his two sons here has broken through the prejudice with which we have always had to contend, viz., that the preponderance of Chinese scholars renders this place unsuitable for boys of other nationalities. In this connection, however, it is not to be forgotten, that there is hardly a school in the colony but has at length admitted Chinese, after starting with exclusively non-Chinese pupils. The two classes above spoken of are for convenience called from the position of their class-rooms Class I.C. and II.C. but this gives an inaccurate impression of the standard of work. Each of these classes is divided into two sections. In Class I.C. only one boy took the papers of Class I.A., the remainder of the Senior section taking those of I.B.; while the Junior section found Class II. papers sufficiently difficult. Class I.C. took history, geography, and composition with Class I.I. and the Seniors also worked Euclid and algebra papers prepared for the same class; but in arithmetic and grammar the Senior section sat with Class IV. and the Junior with Class V. As a compensation for the time spent in Chinese by other classes, these two like Latin. To remove any misconception, and as an act of justice to the masters concerned, I have this year kept the four sections of the non-Chinese classes separate distinguishing them as N. 1, N. 2, N. 3, N. 4. I must not omit to mention that His Excellency the Governor has shown his sympathy with this movement by relieving the master in charge of the Senior non-Chinese class, Mr. Achell, of further study of Chinese, so that he may devote himself more completely to developing this branch of the College and continue without overstrain to himself to superintend the athletic training of these boys.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.—We paid 18 fees, but only 15 boys presented themselves, of whom eight obtained certificates, viz., three Seniors under 19 years of age, and five Juniors over 16 years of age. Of special subjects, 1 boy passed in bookkeeping, 2 in drawing, 2 in physiography, and 1 in trigonometry. U Hang-kain, who headed the Senior list in this place, was marked Good in arithmetic, Shakespeare, and algebra; and Fok Chi-yan, who took the same position amongst the Juniors, obtained the same mark in arithmetic and Shakespeare. Of the eight boys who obtained certificates, 4 were marked Good in arithmetic, 4 in Shakespeare, 2 in geography, and 1 in algebra. Taken as a whole the result is very satisfactory, the percentage of passes as compared with last year being 53: 38. There is a marked improvement in the work of the non-Chinese boys, though the Chinese still lag!

ANGLO-CHINESE CLASS.—The number of boys examined in these divisions dwindled from 58 in 1889 to 12 in 1893. When, then, in March last I found only two boys presenting themselves to form a class, I first enquired of the parents the cause of their sons' absence, and then reported to the Government the extinction of the Anglo-Chinese class. The reasons alleged by the parents appeared to be valid, and may be classified in the following manner: (1) several boys are under ten years of age, and it is objected that the study of Chinese, in addition to English, is too severe a strain; (2) others prefer to attend classes for improvement in their own languages, Portuguese, Arabic, &c.; (3) others live out at East Point and find it impossible or unhealthy to remain from 8 a.m. till 5 p.m. without a solid meal. Of the 10 non-Chinese boys on the roll, 71 are in the Upper School and therefore exempted by Government order; there remain then 32 to form the Anglo-Chinese class, but 10 of these are about 8 or 9 years of age.

THE STAFF.—I am happy to report an exceptionally good bill of health. Mr. May, the Second Master, went on leave in April, after the completion of six years' service, and Mr. Dealy is acting for him, proving a very energetic and satisfactory substitute. Mr. Barlow also went on leave, on a plea of urgent private affairs. Mr. Jones was temporarily transferred to the Magistracy as Acting First Clerk. We were, therefore, for eight months short of the services of three masters. The consequent necessary changes put the First Chinese Assistant in charge of the Preparatory School, Mr. Wan of Class II. B, the highest Upper School Class yet entrusted to a Chinese Assistant, and deprived one of the Lower School

Classes of the advantage of an English master a luxury we can only afford when the complete English staff is on duty. Of the Chinese assistants, four were employed in the Upper School, instead of two, as last year. Messrs. Li, Wan, Ng, and Leung were in charge of Classes III. A, II. B, III. C, and III. B, respectively, and their percentages, 89, 88, 92, and 92, compare very favourably with the average results of this year. My recommendation of increased emoluments for Chinese assistants is thus strongly supported by further experience.

HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATIONS.—In 1894, for the second year running, this important factor in the general success of the year was forcibly held in abeyance, on account of the general jades from the colony. A considerable proportion of the failures among boys educationally weak is due to the absence of this check and its attendant advice.

RECIEGATION.—Drill still continues, but unless it can be put in charge of a duly qualified instructor it not only entails waste of time and money, but as conducted last year is positively prejudicial to the maintenance of discipline. The following report from Mr. Machell on re-creation may prove of interest:

"The sports have developed an organisation that bids fair to stand. Boys now play regularly and heartily who looked askance at athletes two years ago. The cricket team of masters and boys is thus far undefeated. Football as played in the College grounds is an expensive amusement; three balls are used up monthly, though diligently repaired and well kept. For a month prior to commencement of annual examination, the verandahs of Hollywood Crescent and the space outside the Lower West Gate were thronged with spectators of the 4 to 5 p.m. games. Lost balls were kicked back with a zest which produced great merriment when a too zealous coolie unwisely kicked squarely at the ball with his bare toes. There are two or three privately owned cricket sets and at least three independent football owners. These occupy the lower ground during the longer periods of recess, &c. No accident has marred play, though keen rivalry exists between the first and second teams. The drill has been very unsatisfactory. A broken succession of tactless and incompetent instructors wearied the boys beyond measure, and they were only kept from openly resenting the tiresome bungling by my frequent presence at and personal conduct of the drill. The Cadet section is kept up. Their uniform is only fitted for summer wear. Five of the Queen's College Cadets are now Volunteers. The formation of a Chinese Coast Corps was, owing to the Plague and the resulting lee-way in class-work, out of the question. The entire question of recreation is beset with difficulties. The College grounds are fairly large, but sharply and strongly marked off the southern, central and northern areas respectively. Football and Cricket are possible only in the northern area, and then only at a costly expenditure of material. The Valley is distant (a serious matter when time is short and many of the boys poor) and no proper site can be uninterruptedly used. Bowrington Plantation will provide sites shortly, but the distance must always prove a drawback. Where one master only organises and regularly attends sports it is very uphill work. The mere playing on invitation in an important match is kindly but useless from any sustaining and developing standpoint."

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.—Two courses were open to me in conducting the examination this year. Either to set easier papers and report that this course was adopted on account of the disorganized year's work, or to adhere to the usual severe standard and claim lenient judgment on the same plea. I preferred the latter course in the interests of comparative statistics, which would become valueless with an uncertain standard. The total number examined was 537, of whom 520, or 88 per cent., passed, i.e. a loss of 5 per cent. on last year, though in 1894 we had only three-quarters of a school year; a result which cannot be viewed as despicable. The three sections of the college are thus represented:

	Ex. Boys Examined.	Per. Passed, contage.
Upper School....	1894 217	1893 190
Lower School....	1893 88	1894 90
Preparatory.....	169 155	93 95

From the above figures it is clear that the Lower School has suffered most, and this was reasonably to be expected. As I have above reported, the Upper School was more steady in attendance during the Plague, while the Preparatory being usually examined on a half-year's work, was not much affected by that calamity. With the exception of arithmetic, geography and history, the general percentages of subjects are fairly up to the mark. The figures obtained in colloquial, reading, and Latin exceed last year's. The fatally small percentages in some classes in a few subjects is the result of the presence of idly disposed or less mentally robust scholars, who naturally found it more difficult to recover lost time. I think that the masters deserve credit for their steady application in the face of peculiar depressing circumstances, while some of them are entitled to special commendation for results hardly inferior to the average year.

The usual tables of the number of boys examined and passed in each subject and of percentages of pass are here subjoined.

(Here follow tables.)

Remarks on Individual Subjects:

Reading.—Some advance even on last year. An attempt to develop better modification of the voice, in all classes including non-Chinese, would produce further improvement.

Colloquial.—Highly creditable. The conversation in the topmost classes ranging freely over a variety of unforeseen topics surprised me by the amount of intelligence displayed in the answers, and knowledge of general subjects outside the class routine.

Dictation.—Fairly up to the average. Considerable improvement in I.A.

Composition.—Excellent results. Considerable acquaintance with English idioms is manifested. More drilling, however, is required, as good papers are often marred by careless mistakes, which the writers themselves should be capable of correcting.

Grammar.—makes but a poor show. I gather from the mistakes in parsing and analysis that masters do not generally pursue the healthy custom of drawing attention to grammatical difficulties that occur in the course of a reading lesson. These impromptu studies in grammar are the most impressive and effective that can be given.

History.—Generally very good. In the three sections of class III. there was too great evidence of memory work, which probably accounts for the poverty of the answers which were largely unconnected with the questions.

Arithmetio.—Generally very weak.

Algebra.—Considerable improvement in the three sections of the First Class and excellent work in III. B. C.

Euclid.—Excellent in II. A; still terribly poor among non-Chinese.

Geography.—Poor results in all but the five sections of the first two classes.

Shakespeare.—Admirable work on a paper perhaps stiffer than last year.

Translations from and into Chinese.—Maintain their average good standard.

Latin.—Taking into account the shortness of the school year the papers of all three sections deserve very considerable praise. In N. 1. N. 2 the translations from Caesar and parsing are weak. I also fail to understand why boys in N. 3 after one year's study should have a better knowledge of the use of case than boys in N. 2 after two years' work. However, the failure of last year in this subject is simply atoned for by the progress observable in 1894.

Bookkeeping, taken by Mr. Jameson, in the absence of Mr. Barlow, is quite equal to last year's work.

General Intelligence.—Universal collapse, with the exception of I. A.

Chemistry had to be omitted from examination, as irregular attendance utterly marred the prospect of success in a weekly subject which requires steady application.

Mensuration.—One boy took this subject with Latin as substitutes, for translation papers from and into Chinese to enable him to compete for the Morrison Scholarship in I. A. He did a very good paper, and was only 62 marks behind the total 1,303 (out of 1,500) obtained by the successful candidate.

PRIZE LIST.

The following is the prize list:—

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATION, 1894.

Senior.

U Hang-kam, A.A., H. F. B. Silva-netto, A.A., Lo Leung, A.A.

Junior (over age.)

Fok Chi-yan, Sin Cheung, Abdool Raheem Salebhoy, Peter Hyndman, Li Kin-ching.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Morrison, Senior, I.A., Li Kin-ching.

Morrison, Junior, IVA, Liu Fung-piu.

Stewart, I.A., Wong Ting-sun.

Bellios, Senior, IC, Julian H. R. Hance.

Bellios, Junior, IIIA, Iu Kü-un.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Translation, English to Chinese, Leung Leung-chu, watch, by Mr. T. Jackson.

Translation, Chinese to English, U Hang-kam, watch, by Mr. H. N. Mody.

Mathematics, Chan Shun-wo, Pioneers of Science, by the Japanese Consul.

History, I.A., Sin Cheung, Farrar's Life of Christ, by the Japanese Consul; B, Sham Hoi-lam, English History, by the Japanese Consul; C, O. Barretto, Tenison's Works, by Mr. Ho Ameo.

Composition, I.A., Sin Cheung, Farrar's Life of Christ, by Mr. Fung Wa-chun; B, Sham Hoi-lam, Early Britain, by Mr. Fung Wa-chun; C, H. Seth, Lecture on History, by Mr. Fung Wa-chun; IIIA, Chan Ming-sung, Ernest Lives, by Mr. Sin Tak-an; B, Cheng Iu-nam, Robinson Crusoe, by Mr. Sin Tak-fun; IIC, E. Abraham, Pickwick Papers, by Mr. Sin Tak-fan; IIIA, Ho Wan-shang, Livingstone, by Mr. Sin Tak-fan; IIIB, To Im-lam, My First Voyage, by Mr. D. Hutchison; IIIC, Wong Po-nang, Treasure Island, by Mr. Kwock Shiu-sham.

Pupil Teacher, U Tsung-hong, Dictionary, by Mr. Leng Pun-po.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

Class IA.—15 boys.

1, Li Kin-ching, Morrison Scholarship Senior; 2, Wong Ting-sun, Stewart Scholarship; 3, Chan Shun-wo, merit.

Class IB.—19 boys.

1, Wong Chung-yau, watch, by Mr. Chan Po-hing; 2, Li Yut, pencil case, by Government

Class IC.—21 boys.

1, A. T. B. Silva-netto, Prox. Acc. Morrison Scholarship, Bright's History, 4 vols., by Head Master; 2, J. H. R. Hance (Bellios Scholarship Senior); C, Ellis, pencil case, by Government; Abdool Rahim Salebhoy, Harold, the Boy-Earl and Nuttall's Standard Dictionary.

Class II A.—26 boys.

1, Li Chan-pong, watch, by Government; 2, Wong King-hung, pencil case, by Government.

Class II B.—25 boys.

1, Chak Cheung-wai, watch, by the Consul-General for Portugal; 2, Wong Chung-wai, pencil case, by Government.

Class II C.—21 boys.

1, R. Pestonjee, watch, by Government; 2, Iemail, pencil case, by Government.

Class III A.—38 boys.

1, Cheung Shiu-wa, watch, by the Consul-General for Portugal; Ho Wang-shang (merit).

Class III B.—24 boys.

1, Iu Ku-un (Bellios Scholarship Junior); 2, To Im-lam, pencil case, by Government.

Class III C.—24 boys.

1, Chan Chin-lai, watch, by Mr. Ho Tung; 2, Li Yung-fuk, pencil case, by Government.

Class IV A.—41 boys.

1, Lui Fung-piu (Morrison Junior); 2, Wong Kam-wa, watch, by Mr. Ho Fuk.

Class IV B.—24 boys.

1, Ting Ng, watch, by Government; 2, Hu Tong-tsoi, pencil case, by Government.

Class IV C.—17 boys.

1, Tong Chee-kau, watch, by Government; 2, Shiu Ki-nam, pencil case, by Government.

Class V A.—41 boys.

1, Wong Ki-tso, watch, by Government; 2, Im Yat-wing, pencil case, by Government.

Class V B.—24 boys.

1, Tai Tin-tsoi, watch, by Government; 2, Cheung Yuk-tsün, merit (V. 1).

Class VI A.—26 boys.

1, Tse Ching-fong, watch, by Government; 2, Ip Chan-kong, pencil case, by Government.

Class VI B.—28 boys.

1, Tsui Wa-kit, pencil case, by Government; 2, Ng Shing-chung, pencil case, by Government.

Class VII A.—44 boys.

1, Li Kon-ting, pencil case, by Government; 2, Yau Tak-wa, merit (IV. 1).

Class VII B.—23 boys.

1, Wong Ip-shü, pencil case, by Government; 2, Lo Yui, merit (II. 2).

Class VIII A.—23 boys.

1, Chü U-tok, pencil case, by Government.

Class VIII B.—4 boys.

1, Wong Kü, pencil case, by Government.

Class VIII C.—25 boys.

1, Wai Tsun-ü, pencil case, by Government.

CHINESE SCHOOL.

Fortnightly Examination.

Class I, Weng Man-tsu, watch, by Messrs. Gaupp & Co.

Class III, Un Wang-ü, watch, by Mr. Chan Fai.

Class I.—41 boys.

1, Wong Man-tsu (merit); 2, Fung Tsung, pencil case, by Government.

Class II.—25 boys.

1, Chan Tai-yan, watch, by Mr. Chan Fai; 2, Lo Yin, pencil case, by Government.

Class III.—47 boys.
1, Sun Ki-nam, watch, by Mr. Leung Pai-chi; 2, Tee Shin-leung, pencil case, by Government.
Class IV.—40 boys.
1, Yau Tak-wa, watch, by Mr. Ng Yun-leung; 2, Lam Tso-uu, pencil case, by Government.
Class V.—51 boys.
1, Cheung Yuk-tsün, watch, by Government; 2, Ng Yik-sün, pencil case, by Government.
Class VI.—45 boys.
1, Wong Ip-kü, watch, by Government; 2, Pun Min, pencil case, by Government.
Class VII.—44 boys.
1, Wong Shiu-pang, pencil case, by Government; 2, Chan Kwai-tenng, pencil case, by Government.
Class VIII.—45 boys.
1, Yenng Tsan-oong, pencil case, by Government; 2, Lo Fu-kun, Dictionary, by a friend of the School.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHAN-AGE.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

On Wednesday afternoon the large school room of the Diocesan School and Orphanage was well filled with the friends of the institution and of the pupils, it being the occasion for submittting the yearly report and distributing the prizes. Until the arrival of His Honour Mr. E. J. Ackroyd, Acting Chief Justice, and the Right Rev. Bishop Burdon, the school band discoursed music in the compound, and then marched in like young soldiers to their section of the school room. The head-master, Mr. G. Piercy, Junr., then read the report for the year and finished the same with the list of prize winners, to each of whom the Acting Chief Justice handed the reward.

The ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE then said—
In the absence of His Excellency the Governor, which we all, I am sure, greatly regret, I have had much pleasure in presiding at this annual meeting. A distribution of prizes, showing, as it generally does, the result of the year's scholastic work and teaching, naturally looked forward to by masters, teachers, and pupils with more or less anxiety and interest. The head master and teachers have as a rule to submit the result of their labours to the criticism of their friends and supporters, the pupils to receive the rewards of their labour or to learn the news of their defeat. In presence of the report which has just been read to us, I am sure you will all agree that Mr. and Mrs. Piercy and the assistant masters have very little, if anything, to fear from any hostile criticism; for the result, both of the Oxford local examination and the examination by the Government Inspector are most satisfactory. Out of eight boys who entered for the Oxford local examination, six of the juniors passed; and the result of the Government examination has been that the grant this year is twenty-three per cent. more than last year and the highest that the school has ever earned. Such results, obtained in a year such as that through which we have passed, are of themselves a sufficient testimony to the zeal, ability, and interest which all concerned in teaching must have displayed and taken in the pupils committed to their care. The friends of this institution will, I am sure, acknowledge with deep thankfulness God's care and protection displayed in the fact that, although the plague was raging not far from them, only one of the inmates of this institution was attacked by it. It must, however, have been a time of great anxiety for Mr. and Mrs. Piercy and we must all rejoice with them that the health of the inmates of the institution has been so satisfactory. I am glad to note in the report that the scholars are drilled. I saw some very good remarks on that subject in a paper the other day. It said that drilling taught the boys to hold up their heads and walk straight. I hope all of you boys will be able to hold up your heads and will walk straight before the world. I have not seen this year's report of the finances, but I think last year's report is satisfactory and it shows that His Institution is fully deserving of the support which it meets, because it is almost self-supporting. I have no intention today to deliver an essay or address on the importance or advantages of education or on the necessary duty of keeping up such an institution as this one. In presence of some facts noted in Europe with regard to the results of education, there is one remark which I wish to make: I am glad that instruction is given in the Holy Scriptures and that Mr. Cobbold is able again to report so satisfactorily on the results and that there is evidence of careful teaching. I am quite sure that the importance of moral teach-

ing and training is never absent from the minds of Mr. and Mrs. Piercy. This question has been more or less a burning one on the occasion of the recent election of the London School Board and one of the leading journals, in recording the defeat of candidates whose election would ultimately have led to the exclusion of the Bible from the teaching in the schools, says:—"We rejoice at the rebuff. We do not think the Bible can be spared from the education of the English people. In the English version it is the greatest work in our literature. It has been the basis, if not of conduct, yet of principles; it has shaped the ideal, if it has but imperfectly activated the life of modern Europe. It speaks with an authority indefinite and unanalysed, but still unique in its impressiveness, to the minds and hearts of men. In England, as Sir John Lubbock lately pointed out, there has been a great decrease of crime during the quarter of a century which has passed since the Act of 1870 came into operation. There are 5,000,000 children in school now as against 1,500,000 then, and there are 5,000 persons in prison now as against 12,000 then; while the number of juvenile offenders has fallen from 14,000 to 5,000. From these figures Sir John infers, with Victor Hugo, that he who opens a school closes a prison. It depends upon what sort of school. In France, as statistics quoted by a French journal, the *Temps*, show as schools have been opened it has been found necessary to enlarge the prisons: the diffusion of education has been accompanied by a great increase in the number of offenders, and especially of juvenile offenders." And the reason of this is given by a French writer, M. Max Leclercq, in his "Les Professions et La Société en Angleterre." He says:—"England, like us and before us, has made instruction secular and universal, but, while with us the consequence seems to have been an increase in demoralization and in criminality, with her the prison population has diminished by more than a half and the number of juvenile prosecutions by more than two-thirds since the passage of the Poor Law. Why this absolute contrast? Because in the two countries the same measures have been applied in entirely different ways. In England the spread of moral education has gone step by step with that of instruction. In France, on the other hand, we have cultivated the intelligence of our children, but we have not taught them conduct. Every kind of attention has been paid to the mind; to morality none, or next to none." Now that is a very serious accusation to bring against what the writer calls instruction; and although we may hold that there are other causes at work, which may be removed, still the fact of this enlargement of prisons and increase of juvenile offenders exists and it is one which every friend of education must sincerely regret. Let us be wise and take it as a warning. What are we teaching the pupils of this school? Are we imparting to them merely a certain amount of knowledge or book-learning or are we teaching and training them so that what they learn here will enable them and induce them to lead good and useful lives hereafter? Remember that knowledge is power, whether it is in the hands of a Pasteur or an Edison, who by their wonderful researches and discoveries are adding to the happiness and comfort of mankind and defeating some of the evils which afflict us; or whether it is applied by an anarchist, whose acquaintance with the explosive forces of certain substances enables him to make bombs for the destruction of life and property. To the pupils in general I wish to address a few words of congratulation, and some of warning to the successful boys and of encouragement to those who have been defeated in the contest. I congratulate you on your success, but I would ask you, what has been the motive which has guided you and urged you on in this race? Has it been merely in order to be first, to defeat other boys, to prove your superiority, and to gain a prize? In that case, you could hardly have had a lower motive; you get your reward because you have worked for it and so far deserved it; but it is a reward which will soon disappear and leave no trace of pleasure or profit behind it; whereas, if all your work and attention to your studies have had their mainspring in a sense of duty, in a desire to please those who were taking such pains to teach you, or in order to fit you to be of some use hereafter to others, then your reward will be great and lasting and you will never regret the trouble, work, and time which you have devoted to your studies. To those who have been defeated, I say work on. Do not be in the least discouraged. Let your present defeat make you look within and ask yourself why you have not succeeded. Let it make you use next year more patience, more care, and more self-denial, and remember that those who are first in the beginning of a race do not often keep that position and that to many men who have attained success and greatness their first defeats in early life have been blessings in disguise. Some of you, no doubt, at the end of this scholastic year are about to leave the school and begin life. May I be allowed to say a few words to you? Remember always this school, the pleasant days you have spent here, the kind treatment you have always received, the sound advice and words of warning and wisdom which have here guided you. You will often want these memories to help you and to cheer you in after life; and they will be a pleasure to you if you properly use them. In the ordinary course of things you have a life of work before you. Never look upon work or labour as a curse, but greet every morning your daily task as a blessing; for work, to a legitimate extent is a blessing. Were we to draw our food out of the atmosphere by the act of breathing, had we no call to cultivate the earth or otherwise to labour for our wants, we would be without incentive to be doing, we would be without that prompting to activity of body and spirit which is indispensable to bonyancy and health and the imparting of zest to life. If we had no wants in this life we would have no pleasures. Some of the happiest moments of your life will be when, after hard and continued work, you have triumphed over difficulties and obstacles. Be sure that good and honest work, done in a right spirit and from a proper motive, will never lose its reward. The reward may be long delayed; it will come at the right moment. Never despair! Work on! faint and weary, perhaps, at times, but ever ready and pursuing, assured that, at the proper time and when you are best able to appreciate and value your reward, it will be given, and then in no niggardly spirit, nor with a miser's hand, for we are told in that book of which I spoke at the beginning of these remarks, that "power belongs unto God" and that "Thou, Lord, art merciful, for thou rewardest every man according to his works" (Applause.)

Bishop BURDON proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Ackroyd and announced the holidays.

Cheers having been given for the Chief Justice, Bishop Burdon, the ladies and the boys, with three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Piercy and the masters of the school, the proceedings were brought to a close.

THE HEAD MASTER'S REPORT.

The past year has been a time of exceptional anxiety and trouble. In spring a boarder from a Coast Port was removed to the Government Hospital with smallpox, and despite the utmost care of Dr. Lowson and the nurses succumbed. There has been no other death amongst the scholars since November, 1882. In common with the rest of the colony our work was seriously interfered with by the plague, but it was not stopped: school was taught on 251 days, that is, 12 days more than in the previous year. At the suggestion of our medical advisers, day scholars from infected neighbourhoods were given the option of becoming boarders free of charge, or staying away altogether: quite a number took the former course, and our daily average never fell below 44, or half our usual attendance. We are thankful to say no pupil here suffered from the disease, and in autumn all returned and our numbers were considerably higher than in the corresponding months of 1893. We have, however, sorrow for the loss of two former pupils, who were employed in business offices, one of whom lodged in the Institution.

Eight boys entered the Oxford local examinations in July, 1 senior and 7 juniors: 6 of the latter passed. The seven candidates who took the bookkeeping paper, all passed in that subject.

Eighty boys were examined by the Government Inspector of Schools in December; 78 passed, or 97.5 per cent. (last year 93%). In writing, geography, English history, English composition, and elementary sciences 100 per cent. passed; reading 97; grammar 95; dictation and Euclid 91; physical geography 87; algebra 70; arithmetic 65; mensuration (a new subject) 37.5. There has

been a failure in arithmetic, but the questions were more difficult than usual. The grant is 23 per cent. more than last year and is the highest the school has ever earned. This is in part due to the new code providing an additional seventh standard, but chiefly to the interest both boys and masters have taken in their work and their determination to maintain the good name of the school.

The boys have been regularly drilled by an instructor from the garrison. During the summer they had frequent trips by steam launch for sea-bathing and swimming. Football and cricket are played on the piece of land assigned by the Government as a playground for the West Point schools. It is very small, and open to each school only one afternoon and one evening a week.

Our best thanks are again due to Hon. E. R. Bellion, C.M.G., Rev. R. F. Cobbold, Messrs. E. F. Alford, D. Gillies, Ho Tung, J. D. Humphreys, T. Jackson, A. Mackie, W. Quincey, G. Sharp for kindly contributing the prizes.

SCRIPTURE EXAMINATION—January, 1895.

I have again examined the boys of this school in their Scripture Lessons and am satisfied with the result. In the VII and VI. Forms the set portions of St. Matthew's Gospel and the Acts were well done. Form V., with a few exceptions, wrote their answers to questions on the Gospel intelligently. Forms IV. and III. took the stories of Joshua, the Judges, and Ruth, and showed that an interest had been aroused, though a few papers were weak. Form II. and two boys in I. answered well. There is evidence of careful teaching. The great difficulties (to many boys) of a foreign language are being gradually overcome, but there is much yet to be done. The repetition in the lower school was on the whole good.—R. F. COBOLD, M.A.

PRIZE LIST.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY, LOCAL EXAMINATION
—Juniors: —T. Benning, W. Burns, S. Elphinstone, J. Gubbins, A. J. Mackie, H. R. C. Moore.

Class Prizes.—VII. Standard, S. Elphinstone; VI. Standard, E. S. Ford; V. Standard, U. Ichii; IV. Standard, Li Cheung-kan; III. Standard, J. Olsen; II. Standard, Fan Kau; I. Standard Ying Mok-fat.

Special Prizes.—VII. Standard, Scripture and Physical Geography, W. Barus; Mathematics, S. Elphinstone; VI. Standard, Scripture and Mathematics, E. S. Ford; V. Standard, Scripture, S. M. Gidley; Mathematics, U. Hayashi; IV Standard, Scripture, E. A. Sheffield; Algebra, E. R. Heron; Euclid, Wang Ming-him; III. Standard, Scripture, C. E. Hastings; II. Standard, Scripture, Hans Moore.

Bands—Fife, G. Benning; Drums, A. C. Eirock.

Good Conduct, R. H. Kotewall.

BIMETALLISM.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Good morning, T. Wood, Secretary; have you used Pear's soap? There seems to be some dust in your eyes or you would scarcely otherwise have been guilty of such an editorial slip as this. "The silver countries close their markets to the productions of the West, not because those products are not wanted, but because the East cannot afford to pay for them. Not only this, but the East finds it can produce the very things that come from the West at a cost so cheap that they can supply their own wants and ship the surplus to the West." And this is written by the President of the Eastern Bimetallic League (of Shanghai). Poor old Wetmore. The silver countries do not import the productions of the West, not because they do not want them, but because they cannot pay for them, and the East produces the very things which come from the West in sufficient quantity to supply its own wants and have a surplus for export! The East wants things from the West but cannot pay for them. The East produces those very things in larger quantities than it can consume them. The East imports from the West those things it produces cheaper itself. Did ever anyone read such a farrago of nonsense? Then, in another part of his paper, "Gold monometallism and its effects upon wages," Mr. W. S. Wetmore says:—"Governments cannot close their eyes to the facts that have been published in the papers of the Eastern

Bimetallic League by Mr. Geo. Jamieson, Mr. W. H. Talbot, and Mr. H. Kopsch." Is it not enough to raise a smile on the countenance of an anthropophagist ape? Of course Governments do not close their eyes to facts, but can anyone imagine them opening their eyes to these papers? Has anything yet been written by the Eastern Bimetallic League (of Shanghai) which can be taken up and laid down without the reader contemptuously muttering, "Twaddle." From President to secretary all are tarred with the same brush—special pleading—and there is not a fresh idea nor an original thought in all their painfully constructed ding-dong. For graciousness sake, Mr. President, for kindness sake, Mr. Secretary, tell us this. It may not have occurred to you, but is it impossible for you to imagine, when all the terrible things you predict come to pass, when Western industries are all transferred to the East, is it not possible for you to conceive that wages of labour in the East may advance? All your ideas at present are bounded by the limited horizon of no decline in wages in the West, no advance of wages in the East; for should wages in the West decline your alarms would be groundless. What was the price of labour in the West before 1848-1850? What caused the price of labour to advance? A flood of gold. The flood of gold continues. Is then the price of labour likely to decline? Not yet. Now turn to the East. A flood of silver has or has not commenced. I do not know which, but from the bewailings of the Eastern Bimetallic League of Shanghai something seems to be wrong with silver, either too much of it, or too little of it. If they would but bring their theories down to practice, their great minds down to the level of our little minds, and instead of abusing governments for not reading their publications, explain whether there is too much silver or too little silver, many would be grateful. As the case presents itself there seems to be a certain number of men in Shanghai who have piled up a certain amount of silver, which they want a certain other number of men on the other side of the globe to give them a great deal more gold for than the certain other number of men consider it to be worth, and because the certain other number of men on the other side of the globe do not fall in with their ideas the Eastern Bimetallic League of Shanghai is very angry. But apart from their petty local boards, it does not seem as if there was too much silver. It would be difficult to conceive how there possibly could be any too much silver in countries where silver is the currency, and the cheaper those countries can get silver, that is the fewer products of labour they have to give in exchange for it, the better will it be for them. If, then, we are on the eve, or at the beginning, or even in the middle of a silver flood it should go well with us, and if the wages of labour do not advance, the prices of commodities will not advance, the cost of living will not be increased, and people in the West who are starving in genteel poverty on a shilling can transfer themselves to the East and drive their carriage on the two bob their shilling will produce here. Give a new turn, Mr. Wetmore, to the proceeding of the Eastern Bimetallic League of Shanghai, crack up the advantages of cheap silver and make your pamphlets interesting by dilating on the advantages of residence in the East. You will see by and bye that with cheap silver the East must become more and more a home for Europeans, and who shall say that will not be good for the East? Europeans will throng your cities and raise house rents, compete for domestic labour and raise your servants' wages, require ever increasing supplies of meat and vegetables and raise the labourer's hire, and these new requirements will so infiltrate and permeate downwards that those who were in poverty before will enjoy comparative affluence then. As a pebble thrown into a pond produces ever widening ripples so will new desires, new surroundings, new ambitions flow over and leave the Eastern mass. And with the influx of Europeans will come increased competition for the posts filled by Europeans and increased competition in the trades carried on by Europeans, so that cheap silver will in the end level up or level down wages in the East and in the West to the same common level.

The Shanghai Choral Society has been re-established and a selection from "The Messiah" is to be given in March.

PUNJOM MINING CO., LIMITED.

The adjourned meeting of the Punjom Mining Co. Limited, was held on Monday at Connaught House. There were present Messrs. J. Orange (Chairman), D. Gillies, Geo. Fenwick, J. H. Lewis, R. Shewan (Directors), A. O'D. Gourdin (Secretary), S. B. Bhabha, Capt. Tillett, Geo. Murray Bain, G. C. Cox, R. Fraser Smith, W. E. Clement, P. S. Daver, M. B. Polishwalla, R. Cooke, J. A. de Carvalho, W. H. Ray, F. Schwarzkopf, G. C. Anderson, E. Burnie, H. C. A. Harris, J. S. Perry, Geo. Holmes, R. Mitchell, E. S. Kelly, D. d'A. e Silva, J. Kirkwood, A. Johnston, W. Shewan, F. E. Ellis, J. Meier, F. H. Hohake, O. Wegener, A. G. dos Remedios, J. H. Cox, J. M. E. Machado, J. R. Michael, R. C. Wilcox.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, the object of this meeting was to have been to take a poll of votes for or against the report and accounts submitted by the Directors. A great number of proxies have been received, but I wish to tell you that with the exception of two these proxies are invalid. Apparently the gentlemen who sent in these proxies were not aware of the Ordinance lately passed—the Stamp Ordinance—which makes it imperative that every proxy shall state on it the meeting at which it is to be used and that it shall bear a two-cent impressed stamp. The Board of Directors now holds proxies and votes for about 13,000 shares. A letter was sent in on Saturday, which informed the Board that the opposition to the report was not directed against the body of Directors, but was directed against me personally. (Mr. Fraser Smith—clear, hear). Therefore, I will state at once, in order to save time, that I am going to resign—(hear, hear, and applause)—so if I put the report to the vote I hope it will be carried. I beg to move the adoption of the report and balance sheet as submitted to the shareholders. Will any one second that?

MR. FRASER SMITH—I do not want to be unpleasant in any way or obstructive, but I am not aware that you are in order in asking anybody to second the adoption of this report, which has already been sent back by the vote of the shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN—Then I will put it to the vote.

MR. FRASER SMITH—if you have taken legal advice and can tell the meeting at the present moment that you are authorised to make the proposal, I will be satisfied. I object, for reasons I gave at the last meeting. The proposal I made at the last meeting has not been set aside, and until it has I do not think you are in order.

The CHAIRMAN—I do not know the legal view, but my idea is that this poll was called to confirm the decision of the last meeting—namely, the adoption or non-adoption of this report.

MR. GILLIES—This is an adjourned meeting, and we have now the power to pass the report objected to.

MR. FRASER SMITH—I respectfully beg to differ. I do not think you have power to rescind the resolution passed by the votes of the shareholders. It can only be set aside by a poll. That, the Chairman tells us, cannot be taken.

The CHAIRMAN—I will take a poll.

MR. FRASER SMITH—You said every proxy that has been sent in, except two, are illegal.

The CHAIRMAN—No, I did not. The proxies held by the Board are legal.

MR. FRASER SMITH—It is in the interest of every man who holds shares in this Company to facilitate the progress of the Company in the best way we can to make money. I have been nearly twenty years in China, working hard all the time. I am not a bare gambler and never was; but I have invested a large sum of money in this Company upon information given me by Mr. Brodie and other friends, gentlemen of position. I have been holding on to the shares ever since. Many more men are in the same position, and we have relied on the statements made year after year of dividends forthcoming, and they have never come. I remember once making a statement in the City Hall to the late Mr. Becher, very nearly the same we are saying now. I objected to your report and accounts, and I object to them now, and to ask any man now to second your proposal to pass these accounts and report is beyond the pale of common sense. I have no desire to retard this meeting or to obstruct matters in any way. I objected to Mr. Orange being Chairman of this Company before and I object now; he

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has taken the proper course, the only one left open to him, by resigning. We have perfect confidence in Mr. Gillies and other gentlemen on the Board, but frankly and truly, if I had been here last year—I was in bed sick—I would have done the same as I did at the last meeting. I would have objected to Mr. Orange's journey down to Punjom at the expense of the shareholders. My interests, although big to me, are small in the aggregate, and I only desire to see this Company—and I think it is a good Company—worked more economically.

The CHAIRMAN—I will take the poll.

Mr. GILLIES—Gentlemen, I think I am warranted in saying that every person here is willing to assist the Board in carrying on the work at Punjom—(hear, hear)—and it will affect the interests of the Company very much indeed, if, on account of a technical objection—the objection of Mr. Fraser Smith—the accounts are not passed at this meeting. I think it will reflect very much upon the Board of Directors and likewise upon the shareholders if we cannot get the accounts passed at this meeting. I am quite aware there may be a little irregularity as to the report, as it has been already objected to by the shareholders and a vote of want of confidence passed upon the Board. However, we have met to-day to get over that difficulty so far as possible, and I hope the shareholders will take a sensible view of their own interests and pass the report and the accounts at this meeting. You are all aware that Punjom is a very long way away from Hongkong, and it is very difficult to manage the affairs so well as if the mine were a little nearer, at hand and under our personal observation. A good deal of technical information comes up from the manager of the mines, and it takes the closest attention to follow it in an intelligent manner and to be able to communicate with the manager, and give him instructions as to what is best to be done. Of course, we are not experts—the members of the Board—but we are endeavouring to do our duty as well and faithfully as we can, and we have a good manager who gives us the best advice in his power. If he differs from us we acquiesce in his views. He is supposed to know more of practical mining than any member of the Board; but we try to advise him to the best of our power, and if any shareholder doubts my opinion as to the work devolving on the Board he has only to come to the office and turn up the correspondence that has passed between the Board and the manager and he will see a great deal of work has fallen upon the Directors in the way of advising and in the way of giving instructions to the manager. We have not been possessed, as a Company, of a great deal of capital. I am speaking of the new Company; the old Company had a bright future before it; but unfortunately our funds seemed to pass away and we got nothing for our money; but still we have the property in our hands and with the small capital of the new Company I think we have made very good progress and we are not far away from achieving what we have been working for for the last twelve or fourteen years. (Applause.) I am very sorry that Mr. Orange has not been supported by the shareholders. I assure you the members of the Board have every confidence in Mr. Orange's ability. His advice and his assistance on the Board have been very much appreciated and acted upon by the Board. Mr. Orange has also been down at the mines and seen the place and is in a better position to advise us than anyone who has merely read the letters of the manager. However, if it is your wish that Mr. Orange should leave the Board of course that is final, but I think it would be unfair on my part as his colleague to hear that he has lost your confidence without saying a word in his favour.

Captain TILLETT—Don't you think it would facilitate business if you read the letter handed in by the shareholders—the letter that has been alluded to by Mr. Orange?

The CHAIRMAN—I intended to do so at the end of the meeting. It is a matter outside the absolute business of the meeting. I have said already I will resign, and I ask you now to pass, or not, the report. Yet I think Mr. Fraser Smith is right; as a poll was demanded at the last meeting we must hold it now.

Mr. FRASER SMITH—What is your authority? You have not enough proxies.

The CHAIRMAN—Oh, yes, we have. We represent 13,000 shares.

Mr. FRASER SMITH—We don't want to have any trouble. I am quite willing to acquiesce in what Mr. Gillies has said, with most of which I agree. If you wish to put your accounts to the meeting, I will not object or call for a poll.

The CHAIRMAN—I beg to propose that the report and accounts as presented to you be passed.

Mr. R. C. WILCOX seconded.

Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—The next business before the meeting is the election of Directors. I am authorised by Mr. Fenwick to state that he does not offer himself for re-election. Therefore, Mr. Gillies is the retiring Director who offers himself for re-election.

Mr. FRASER SMITH moved and Mr. P. COOKE seconded the re-election of Mr. Gillies.

Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that Mr. F. Henderson and Mr. R. Lyall be elected auditors.

Mr. J. H. COX seconded.

Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—That concludes the business of the meeting, but I ask your attention for one minute.

Captain TILLETT—Do we not have to elect another Director, as Mr. Fenwick does not intend to stand?

The CHAIRMAN—It is not necessary; you yourselves say it is necessary to reduce the Board. Three can form a Board according to the Articles of Association.

Mr. FRASER SMITH—I propose Captain Tillett should be elected Director. He has had considerable experience in matters cognate to the interests of the Company.

Captain TILLETT—I beg to say I have no intention of standing as a Director, and I trust you will leave me out on this occasion, please.

Mr. FRASER SMITH—I am awfully sorry.

The CHAIRMAN—On Saturday the Board received this letter, which I think I had better read:

Hongkong, 17th January, 1895.
The Directors of the Punjom Gold Mining Company,
Hongkong.

Gentlemen.—The undersigned Shareholders desire to place on record that their vote of want of confidence did not include either of the following Directors, viz., Messrs. Gillies, Shewan, and Lewis, and we hope to retain their valuable services.

As a matter of fact the dissatisfaction and want of confidence is directed to your Chairman and Managing Director, Mr. Jas. Orange, as correctly stated in the newspaper report.

You will observe on reference to the Articles of Association of our Company, page 22, clause 168, that the Company in General Meeting may from time to time increase or reduce the number of Directors and may determine in what rotation such increased or reduced number is to go out of office.

We, the undersigned, therefore desire that the number of Directors be reduced to four for the present, and that Mr. Fenwick (who retires in ordinary course) and Mr. Jas. Orange shall be the Directors who go out of office at this meeting.

With respect to the report and balance sheet, which met with so little favour at the meeting of the 14th inst., we desire to state that we are prepared to allow these to pass at once if the above suggestions are carried out.

The CHAIRMAN—This letter is signed by a number of persons.

Mr. FRASER SMITH—Oh, I say! That is not nice.

The CHAIRMAN—Well, gentlemen—representing 15,270 votes. Gentlemen, I must say that this letter came upon me with a considerable amount of surprise. It was the first intimation I had had from anybody that they were dissatisfied with my services, and I see names appended to this letter of gentlemen whom I thought were personal friends of mine. I do think, if they were dissatisfied with the course I have taken in connection with this Company, I should have been informed of it unofficially and not have had such a letter as this, which I deeply regret, sent to me almost at the last moment. I wish to say that I have never attempted to force my way on this Board. I do not know if Mr. Fraser Smith was, but there are three of us in this room who were members of the original syndicate of the Punjom Company. I held shares in 1884, which shares I kept till 1889. I sold them when I went home. In 1890 this Company at its general meeting elected me a Director on the Board when I did not hold a single share. From that time I have steadily increased my holding till I am interested to an extent I am very sorry for now, and I hold as large an interest in the Company as any gentleman who signed this letter with the exception of

three. So that shows my own confidence in the Company, and that I thought well of it; and I think well of it still. I have been at a loss to assign a reason for this opposition. I was informed on Saturday that I had been accused of trafficking in shares. Now, I deny this, and if any gentleman doubts my word I will show him my books and vouchers. Since 1890 when I was elected a member of the Board when I did not hold a single share, I have only sold 150 preference shares, and that only because I was obliged to, at the beginning of 1894; and since then I have bought shares and have never sold, and I have a fairly large interest in the Company now. I must say that when I contrast the present position of the Company with what it was when I joined it I am proud of what I have done for the Company, and I am very glad to hear what Mr. Gillies said, that I had done more for the Company than any other member of the Board. In 1890 the Company was slowly dying, but owing to the great exertions, in which Mr. Gillies took a leading part, the interest in it was revived successfully. You were met with a great danger—you must not forget that you hold your property under concession; and the object of my visit to Punjom was to get you a new concession, which I hope you are glad to have received. You have a better concession than you had before. Until 1898 you have 100 square miles of territory to roam over and use as you like. I do not think any of you shareholders realise the importance of the property you hold, and I would ask you not to let the payment of a small dividend interfere with the development of what I believe to be the best property in the Straits and which is one of the most promising ventures you will ever be connected with. (Applause).

Mr. FRASER SMITH again addressed the meeting, his remarks being to the effect that he had no personal objection to Mr. Orange, but did not agree with his opinions.

Mr. G. MURRAY BAIN—I should like to propose that the Board consist of four and that the fourth member shall be Mr. Robert Cooke.

Captain TILLETT seconded.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. COOKE—It is very kind of you to do me this honour; it is one I did not expect, and it has come upon me quite unexpectedly. As you have thought fit to elect me, I will do my best to further your interests. (Applause.)

This concluded the business of the meeting.

We understand that Mr. Cooke has since intimated his inability to accept the position on the Directorate to which he was elected.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the sixth report of the Board of Directors to the ordinary meeting of shareholders:

The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Company and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

The net profits for that period, including \$37,965.83 balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, amount to \$244,947.02. From this amount an interim dividend of \$2.00 per share has already been paid and it is now proposed to pay a final dividend of \$2.00 per share, making a total dividend of 8 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, and after writing off directors' and auditors' fees there remains a balance of \$34,477.02 to be carried forward to the credit of a new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. D. R. Sassoon and Poon Pong retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.

Mr. C. Jantsen having left the colony, Mr. S. C. Michaelson was invited to joint the board in his stead.

The directors regret to have to record the death of their colleague Mr. H. Hoppius; the vacancy thereby created has been filled by Mr. N. A. Siebe, and these appointments now require confirmation.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. F. Henderson and J. C. Peter, who retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

J. J. Keswick, Chairman.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1895.

BALANCE SHEET.	
31st Dec., 1894.	LIABILITIES.
Paid-up capital	\$ 2,500,000.00
Reserve fund	1,250,000.00
Accounts payable	587,193.34
Balance of profit and loss account	144,947.02
	<u>34,477.02</u>
	34,477.02

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

31st Dec., 1894.	ASSETS.	\$ c.
Cash		2,155.57
Amount advanced on mortgage		2,871,734.97
Amount invested in property		1,534,441.62
Furniture account		2,104.15
Account receivable		71,714.05
		\$4,482,140.36

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.		
30th June, 1894.	Dr.	\$ c.
To interim dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year		100,000.00
31st Dec.		
To charges account		18,387.70
To repairs to house property		4,965.51
To legal expenses		48.41
To advertising account		263.75
To fire insurance account		847.18
To balance to be appropriated as follows:-		
Directors' fees		\$ 5,000.00
Managing directors' fees		5,000.00
Auditors' fees		500.00
Final dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year		100,000.00
Balance to be carried to new account		34,447.02
		144,947.02
		\$269,832.57

1st Jan., 1894.	Dr.	\$ c.
By undivided profits, 1893		27,865.63
31st Dec.		
By interest account		\$172,761.48
By rent account		61,535.7
By commission account		7,369.29
By scrip fees		337.00
		241,906.94
		\$269,832.57

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the sixth report of the General Agents to the ordinary meeting of shareholders, :-

The General Agents now submit to you a statement of the affairs of the Company and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

The next profits for the year, after writing off directors' and auditor's fees and all other charges, including the debit balance brought forward from last year, amount to \$9,612.07, from which it is proposed to pay a dividend of 50 cents per share, and to carry forward the balance of \$2,812.07 to credit of new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. J. J. Kawick and Mr. J. S. Moses retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election.

AUDIT.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. Fullerton Henderson, who now retires and offers himself for re-election.

A. SHELTON HOOVER.

Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.

General Agents,

The West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1895.

BALANCE SHEET, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1894.		
31st Dec., 1894.	LIABILITIES	\$ c.
Paid-up capital		50,000.00
Accounts payable		1,802.00
The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., mortgage on the Company's property		110,000.00
Suspense account		44.67
Balance of profit and loss account		9,612.07
		\$621,839.43

31st Dec., 1894.	ASSETS.	\$ c.
Cost of property		611,647.80
Accounts receivable		495.95
Amount with the General Agents		9,695.68
		\$621,839.43

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.		
1st Jan., 1894.	Dr.	\$ c.
To Balance brought forward		1,278.3
31st Dec.		
To fire insurance		650.76
To charges		876.29
To Crown rent and rates		3,892.69
To legal expenses		104.50
To interest		7,854.67
To commission to agents		978.68
To balance to be appropriated as follows:-		
Directors' fees		\$ 500.00
Audit or's fee		50.00
Dividend of 50 cents per share		6,250.00
Balance to be carried to new account		2,812.07
		9,612.07
		\$24,045.88

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

FOOTBALL.

Three weeks ago the Hongkong Football Club met the Torpedo Depôt and was defeated with two goals against one. On Thursday afternoon these two teams met a second time and an excellent game resulted. Winning the toss the Club elected to play with the wind and from the beginning it became evident that a sharp tussle for the victory would take place. The Torpedoes, after some minutes' play, sent in a good shot which grazed the wrong side of the post. The Club in return obtained a corner, which was so well placed that another corner had to be conceded. The ball on this occasion was sent into the goalkeeper's hands, and being fisted out was returned by the Club to a few yards from goal, where it was accidentally handled by the sailors. A hot scrimmage resulted from the free kick, one side endeavouring by every legitimate means to push it through, the other exerting themselves to the utmost to preserve the goal intact. After an exciting exchange of kicks the ball was eventually sent out of danger. Half time was now called, the score then being love all. Hostilities were soon recommenced and the play became very fast. Just in front of the Civilians' goal a shot was taken which was unfortunate in not passing through; it, however, struck the post and bounded into play. It was then well passed to the other goal and after coming very near the desired spot was ultimately sent behind. Despite all endeavours by each side, amidst much excitement, nothing was scored.

The Inter-Club match in connection with the Hongkong Football Club was vigorously contested on Monday afternoon. Firth's team was the first to draw blood with an excellent shot by Hughes. This was soon equalised by their opponents, Sheldon opening the score. The contest was evenly waged for a long time, but a run up the field by Campbell resulted in his landing the ball under the net, thus giving Mackay's team a point to the good. From a corner-kick Mackay placed the ball right in the goal-mouth, where it was rushed through. Firth to the end was trying hard to run up his score, but although several times near to scoring his team could not get the ball through. The game thus ended in a victory for Mackay's team by three goals to one.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN HOLLIDAY.

Referring to the death of Mr. John Holliday the *N. C. Daily News* says:—In the death of Mr. John Holliday at a ripe old age has passed away one whose name is intimately connected with British trade in China. The monopoly of the East India Company having ceased to exist in 1835, Mr. Holliday proceeded to Canton from Manila, where he had been for more than a twelve-month, and he remained in Canton, representing the firm of Holliday, Wise & Co., until the troubles occurred and the resident foreigners were driven out of Canton at the close of 1839. Mr. Holliday then established his firm at Macao, and remained there until Hongkong was ceded to the British in 1841, when he took up his residence in the colony and built a hong in a very favourable situation. When Shanghai was opened to foreign trade by the treaty of 1842, Mr. Holliday was one of the first to open a firm here, and at first owned the piece of land subsequently occupied by Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., which he disposed of and then erected the hong which up to the present day has been occupied by his firm. Mr. John Holliday was not a resident of Shanghai for any great length of time, as he returned to Hongkong to take charge of the business there. He left that colony for England in 1855, and took a very active part in the management of the Manchester house until shortly before his death. Mr. John Holliday closely identified himself with the important business interests of Manchester, and was highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him, but he had not leisure to take part in city affairs other than such as were immediately connected with his business.

A special telegram to the *N. C. Daily News*, dated Weihaiwei, 14th January, says that a Japanese man-of-war was hit that day by a 24 c.m. shell from the North Fort at a distance of 12,000 metres (8), and many lives must have been lost amongst the crew crowded on her deck.

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

FOOTBALL.

31st Dec., 1894.	Cr.	\$ c.
By rents		24,019.88
By scrip fees		28.00
		\$24,045.88

THE BRITISH DOLLAR.

CONDITIONS OF ITS ISSUE.

The following telegrams have been exchanged between the Straits Government and the Secretary of State:—

SIR C. MITCHELL TO THE MARQUESS OF RIPON.

8th December, 1894.

Referring to your despatch No. 351 will dollars be issued in exchange for bullion only through the banks?

THE MARQUESS OF RIPON TO SIR C. MITCHELL.

(Sent 3.15 p.m. 8th December, 1894.)

Dollars will be issued on payment of one per cent. in exchange for bullion to any one.

HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The usual quarterly competitions for the MacEwen Cup, Optional Sweepstakes, Pool, and Bogey Cup were played on the links at the Happy Valley from the 11th to the 14th inst. The MacEwen Cup and Sweepstakes were won with a net score of 84, by Mr. Gershon Stewart, whom we are glad to see amongst us again after an absence of some eighteen months in England, where he had the advantage of playing on many of the best known Scotch and English links; this gentle-man also secured the first prize in the Pool competition, followed by Messrs. Leach and Buckle, who did for the second and third prizes, and who we understand, intend playing off the "tie" for the monies attaching in the two prizes. The Bogey Cup was secured by Mr. Grace, who came in 4 down on the Colonel, whose round was six over 78, the present scratch score on the links.

Subjoined are the scores returned during the four days' play:—

MACEVEN CUP.

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Mr. Gershon Stewart	55	9	86
Mr. Smith Alliston	114	27	87
Mr. J. G. T. Buckle	109	21	88
Mr. A. J. Leach, Q.C.	104	18	88
Commodore Boyes, R.N.	104	15	89
Mr. W. A. Duff	111	21	90
Mr. Clement Palmer	102	12	90
Mr. J. Saunders	119	27	92
Mr. C. H. Grace	111	18	93
Mr. C. C. Bowring	124	27	97
Mr. G. W. F. Playfair	124	24	100
Mr. F. Maitland	125	21	144

SWEEPSTAKES.

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Mr. Gershon Stewart	91	9	86
Mr. A. J. Leach, Q.C.	104	16	88
Mr. Clement Palmer	102	13	90

THE LOSS OF THE "SEA SWALLOW."**NAVAL COURT OF ENQUIRY.**

At Shanghai on the 14th inst. an enquiry was opened at H.B.M.'s Consulate-General into the circumstances attending the loss of the British ship *Sea Swallow*. Lieut. Maude, H.M.S. *Contest*, presided, with Mr. W. Holland, H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul, and Captain Otter, of the barque *Nunambo*, as Associates.

The evidence of James Maher, master of the *Sea Swallow*, Kurt Rath, chief mate, and a Manila boatswain was taken, and the following finding was rendered on the 15th.

Findings and order of a Naval Court held at Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate-General at Shanghai on Monday, the 14th January, 1895, and Tuesday, the 15th January, 1895, to investigate the circumstances attending the wreck of the British sailing ship *Sea Swallow* of the port of Shanghai, official number 54,843 on the 10th of December, 1894, when on a voyage from Amoy to Moji, and the subsequent abandonment of the same on the 13th December, 1894, and the cause of such wreck and abandonment, and to enquire into the conduct of the master and crew of the said ship.

The *Sea Swallow* was a British sailing vessel, three-masted, square-rigged on her foremast, of 332 tons registered tonnage, official number 54,843, built at Sunderland in 1866, and belonging to the port of Shanghai.

It appears from the evidence given before this Court that she sailed from Amoy on the 1st December, 1894, bound for Moji, Japan, in ballast, with a crew of twelve hands all told.

From the 6th December it blew a strong N.N.E. gale with a very high cross sea. At midnight on the 9th December when about 24 miles from land (the north-east of Formosa) the ship was standing on the port tack. The master wore ship and stood in towards the land on the starboard tack. The ship was then in about lat. 24 deg. N., and long. 122 deg. E. The mate, Kurt Rath, was then on watch. About half an hour after the ship was put on the starboard tack, two of the foremast backstay chain plates and bolts broke. It was very dark and the vessel was rolling heavily. The mate put a tack on one of the shrouds and had it hauled taut. While the master and crew were standing by to "wear ship" again a heavy sea struck the ship causing her to roll very heavily, and the foretop mast carried away, while the foremast jumped out of its stepping and laid over the port rails, breaking open the deck and the heel of it pressing hard against the ship's side. Within a few minutes the mainmast and mizzen-mast carried away, as did also the jib-boom and bowsprit. The wreckage was cut away and floated off to windward of the ship. The ship made little water, and one of the pumps, which was in working order, was sufficient for keeping her "dry." Before the vessel was dismasted she was under the lower foretop-sail, foretop-mast staysail, and single-reefed spanker. A small jury-mast was rigged; it not being possible to rig the spare mizzen topmast, owing to the heavy rolling. The ship lay-to under the jury-mast until the morning of the 13th December, when the British sailing vessel *Contest* hove in sight, to which the master and crew of the wreck were transferred with all available effects. Before leaving the wreck the master attempted to set fire to her, so as not to leave her as a derelict, and as such a danger to shipping. Failing in this attempt he knocked out the ballast ports and thus secured her foundering in the next heavy blow, which set in before 24 hours ended. The ship was insured for Tls. 3,000 in the North China Insurance Company, which sum was not half her value, and she was not insured in any other office.

The Court, having regard to the circumstances above stated, finds as follows:

(1) — That the *Sea Swallow* appears to have been well-found and seaworthy and sufficiently manned at the time of her departure from Amoy.

(2) — That the master, James Maher, appears to have navigated his vessel in a seamanlike and proper manner, and that when the casualty occurred, the said master James Maher, did everything in his power to save the ship.

(3) — That the master, James Maher, was justified in abandoning his ship, as otherwise the lives of those on board would have been endangered.

(4) — That the master, James Maher, was

justified in sinking the wreck, as she would have been a danger to navigation if left a derelict.

HONGKONG.

The annual prize distribution at Queen's College took place on the 17th inst., the same function at the Diocesan School and Orphanage having taken place the previous day. His Honour the Acting Chief Justice presided at both. A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on the 17th, at which a rather important discussion with reference to the Tung Wah Hospital took place. The annual meeting of the shareholders of St. John's Cathedral was held on the same day. On the 18th an interesting paper on the question "Should imprisonment be inflicted in default of payment of fines?" was read by His Honour the Acting Chief Justice before the "Odd Volumes" Society. The Taipingshan Arbitration Board is continuing its inquiries into the claims of the owners of property in the condemned area. Telephonic communication has been established with Gap Rock.

There were 1,326 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 134 were Europeans. Mr. Judd, the Superintendent of the Cable Companies at this port, is, we learn, shortly to be transferred to Singapore.

M. Leroux, the new French Consul, with Mrs. Leroux and family, arrived on Monday by the M. steamer *Ernest Simons*.

We learn that the two Wing Lok Street criminals who were convicted of murder will be executed on Tuesday, the 9th inst.

Major A. R. Pemberton, R.B., has been appointed Commandant of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps and Capt. L. A. C. Gordon, R.A., Adjutant.

The maximum temperature last month was 75.1, on the 1st, and the minimum 48.6, on the 18th, the mean for the whole month being 62.4. The rainfall amounted to 0.755 in.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that a telegram has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies authorising the permitting of free Chinese emigration to Honolulu.

A Post Office notification gives the names of thirteen towns in Japan on which money orders can now be issued, in addition to the towns on which orders have hitherto been issued.

We have seen the balance sheet of the *Pax* concerts held on the 11th, 15th, and 29th August, and 27th October. The total receipts (including \$25 donations) amounted to \$1,931 and the balance, after payment of all expenses, is \$416.

Mr. W. Schmidt, gunsmith, who resides over his shop in Beaconsfield Arcade, while ascending the stairs late on Tuesday night (15th) unfortunately missed his footing and in his fall sustained rather serious injuries, breaking one of his ribs.

We learn that the accident to the *Rio de Janeiro* was less serious than was at first supposed and that she will soon leave the dock at Nagasaki and proceed on her way to Hongkong. None of her cargo to speak of has been transferred to any other ship, except her treasure, which was brought down by the *Gaelic*.

Mr. Joseph, Superintendent of the P. & Q. Company, goes home on leave early next month and his place here will be taken by Mr. Woolley, of Kobe. Mr. Ritchie, agent at Shanghai, also proceeds to London and Mr. Hewett, from Hongkong, takes charge at Shanghai. Mr. Abbott, now in the Shanghai office, goes to Kobe as Acting Agent.

We have received the book of words of the songs in "Robinson Crusoe." It is printed by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Limited. On the covers are coloured portraits of the principal characters, which will whet the taste of the public to see them on the stage. We notice that the music for several of the songs has been written by Mr. J. Orange.

Captain R. Binns, of the steamer *Woosung*, reported on her arrival at Shanghai on her last trip from Hongkong the wreck of a large junk (apparently stationary, very likely something holding her in that position) right in the track of vessels on their way from Chapel Island to Amoy, or on the inside track coming up. This wreck is a danger to shipping. The position of the wreck is as follows:—Chapel Island bearing true S.4E. Lamtsia Island bearing true S.53W., Nantai Pagoda bearing true N.68W.

On Monday night, a few minutes before nine, the fire alarm rang out for a fire in No. 337, Queen's Road West, about 200 feet west of High Street. The fire was in the top floor of the shop of Po Hing Cheung, a tea merchant. The building is the central one of three large buildings that form a block by themselves, having a lane on either side. No. 339 is a rattan store and No. 335 is that of a dealer in beancurd. The fire brigade, having plenty of room to work at the fire, soon had it under control and the damage by fire will probably not exceed \$200. There was a light bamboo scaffolding all around the three houses, being probably there for whitewashing or for some light repairs, and by means of this the firemen were able to get into the structure much more quickly than would otherwise have been possible. The insurance was said to be for \$5,000 in the Northern Insurance Co., of which Messrs. Bradley & Co. are the agents. Nos. 335 and 339 were very little damaged.

An enquiry was held at the Harbour Office on Thursday in reference to a charge against Chan Wing Cheung, certificate No. 510, master of the licensed steam launch *Willing*, of negligence and incompetency. Captain S. C. Wild, master of the British steamer *Fooksang*, said that at about 9 a.m. on Saturday, the 12th inst., they had come through Lyemoon Pass and were heading in for the harbour, and about ahead of Channel Rocks the launch *Willing* came out of Shaukiwan. She kept running with them for about 300 or 400 feet on the port side and then suddenly put her helm down and tried to cross the *Fooksang's* bow. Witness sounded his whistle as a signal to her, but she took no notice and witness had to stop and go astern full speed, at the same time porting the helm. The *Willing* kept on under a port helm and followed them round. They just cleared the bow by about two feet. They were coming in at full speed, about nine or nine and a half knot, when they had to stop and go astern. Witness was quite sure that defendant's first attempt was to cross his bow. If he had even steadied his helm after witness whistled, then it would have been all right, but he kept his helm over and followed them round. Witness had altered his course fully eight points. The *Willing* was about a point on the *Fooksang's* bow when he made the attempt to cross and if witness had not stopped and gone astern he must have run him down. The *Willing* had about sixty passengers on board. Defendant had nothing to offer as an excuse, and his certificate was suspended for one month.

On Friday evening shortly before six o'clock the fire alarm rang out, and it was soon found there were flames issuing from the top floor of No. 189, Queen's Road Central, it being the curved building at the intersection of Queen's Road Central and Bonham Strand, almost opposite the Central Fire Station. It was occupied by Mr. Chung on the top floor, where the fire seems to have originated, by his photographic establishment. The remainder of the upper part of the building was principally occupied by a coffee-house, run by a Chinaman named Yee Lee. The fire for a while burned very briskly through the openings in the roof, but the firemen handled the case so well that it was soon completely extinguished without doing very much more damage than destroying the inside of the top floor and the roof. The lower floors were heavily drenched with water. The photographic establishment was said to be insured with Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. for \$1,500. Hardly was one fire extinguished before another alarm was rung from the same district and this time it was in No. 15, Mercer Street, at the corner of Burd Street. This was a serious fire and developed on the top floor. It was the Chinese drug-store of Chun Sang Lung, and seemed to have in it many very combustible things. The street is narrow and the fire department had much difficulty in getting the water directly on to the flames; but finally by much exposure of the men to the smoke, heat, and a perpetual drenching, they got the fire under control and prevented it from spreading any further than a little in the top floor of No. 17, the corner house. The two upper floors of No. 15 are a wreck and No. 17 was badly soaked with water. Both 15 and 17 are reported to be well insured in German agencies, there being \$9,000 on No. 15 and \$15,000 on No. 17. Messrs. Schellhass & Co. and Messrs. Mayer & Co., and others, having issued policies thereon.

The firing in connection with the mobilization manoeuvres proved rather too realistic for some of the Chinese living in the West Point district on Thursday evening. When they found the glass in their windows breaking and tiles being shaken down from the roofs by the concussions they began to think it was something more than "play pidgin" and a report was started that "the French had come." Why the French we do not know. The true state of affairs was soon recognised, however, and no sleep was lost over the scare.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong and South China Masonic Benevolence Fund Corporation was held on Monday. The accounts presented showed that the receipts during the year amounted to \$2,302, and the charity votes paid to \$1,365. The balance in hand now amounts to \$10,897. The report and accounts having been passed the Board proceeded to the election of officers. Wor. Bro. D. Gillies, the President, intimated that owing to his approaching departure he would be unable to accept re-election if any of the members were thinking of proposing him, and he proposed that the Right Wor. District Grand Master, C. P. Chater, be elected President of the Fund. This was carried by acclamation. Wor. Bro. J. D. Christie was re-elected Vice-President; W. R. Bro. G. L. Tomlin was elected Treasurer in succession to Wor. Bro. A. Shelton Hooper, who intimated his desire to be relieved in the office; and Wor. Bro. A. O'D. Gourdin was re-elected Secretary. A vote of thanks was passed to Wor. Bro. Gillies for the able manner in which he had presided over the Fund since its formation five years ago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Four houses in Nanking Road, Shanghai, were burnt down on the 14th inst. The fire broke out in a furniture store, the contents of which were insured for Tls. 700, although the stock-in-trade was not worth nearly so much. Incendiarism is suspected.

According to a telegram from Tientsin dated 15th January received at Shanghai, the Chinese authorities deny the truth of Reuter's telegram of the 14th that their forces are retreating towards the Great Wall or Shanhai-uan, as New-chwang and the country round about as far as within five miles of Kaiping on the south and seven miles of Haicheng on the north are still in the hands of General Sung, who has been strongly reinforced by Governor Wu-ta-cheng and an independent contingent of 6,000 men under a hereditary noble of the fourth class (Viscount) named Li Kuang-chiu, an expectant Tao-tai and a Hunanese by birth.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1894-95	1893-94
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama.....	28,396,869	28,623,687
Kobe	16,253,643	16,480,793
	44,650,517	45,104,480

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1894-95	1893-94
	lbs.	lbs.
Canton and Macao	7,553,372	8,174,534
Amoy	740,767	699,647
Foochow	13,777,348	21,139,586
Shanghai and Hankow	21,541,498	25,514,030
	43,662,985	55,527,797

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1894-95	1893-94
	lbs.	lbs.
Canton.....	3,049,000	1,109,192
Amoy	16,894,081	16,875,458
Foochow	8,140,519	8,883,106
Shanghai.....	25,783,527	24,176,823
	53,867,127	48,044,589

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1894-95	1893-94
	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai	22,555,223	21,619,462

SILK.

SHANGHAI, 17th January.—(From Messrs. Cromie & Burkill's circular.)—London telegrams dated 16th current report the market "firm". Gold Kilians are quoted 7/6 per lb. Raw Silk.—The week under review has been the largest business during this season, and settlements exceed 5,000 bales with an advance of about Tls. 30 on last quotations. The principal demand has been for Tasslees, but all other grades of White Silks have participated in a smaller degree in the movement. At the close, the market is quiet, and the demand has subsided for the present. The political news received by wire to-day is likely to curtail further business. Holders remain firm at present quotations, and stocks are materially reduced. Tasslees.—Settlements under this head amount to 4,000 bales, the demand chiefly running on good to medium market chops. Prices have been advancing rapidly during the whole week, and close at present on the basis of Tls. 350 for Gold Kiling. At this rates holders are firm. Taysaam.—Have gone up in price to the extent of Tls. 15 to Tls. 20, and about 400 bales have changed hands. Yellow Silk.—The demand has been small, and prices are unchanged. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, from the 10th to 16th January, are 783 bales of White, 102 bales of Yellow, and 16 bales of Wild Silk. Re-reels and Filatures.—Contracts have been made for about 500 bales, of which 400 bales are Filatures, and 100 bales Re-reels. Rates show only a slight advance on previous quotations. Wild Silks.—Are not much enquired for; some small transactions have taken place at unchanged prices. Waste Silk.—Nothing doing. Pongees.—4,000 pieces Shantung Pongees were settled.

Purchases include:—Tasslees.—Red Pagoda at Tls. 440 per picul, Blue Elephant at Tls. 440, Yellow Elephant at Tls. 380, Gold Elephant at Tls. 337½, Gold Stork at Tls. 400, Gold Elephant at Tls. 390, Gold Lion at Tls. 377½, Mountain 4 at Tls. 390, Gold Kiling at Tls. 350, Silver Double Elephant at Tls. 350, Almond Flower Sutomay at Tls. 365, Blue Phoenix at Tls. 312½. Hangchow Tasslees.—Lanhook at Tls. 327½, Lanping at Tls. 800, Pagoda Tinghow at Tls. 310, Pagoda Neor at Tls. 300. Taysaam.—White Kahing Gold Lin Tinghow at Tls. 325, Lily Flower Neor at Tls. 342½ ditto. Sanor at Tls. 317½, Green Kahing Green Goose 1 at Tls. 350, ditto. M. at Tls. 330, ditto. MM at Tls. 225, 9/12 Moss, Green Horse 3 at Tls. 332½, ditto. Double Butterfly 2 at Tls. 227½. Skeins.—Leeyenhu Blue Monsters at Tls. 252½. Yellow Silk.—Mienchew at Tls. 253, Kopun at Tls. 240 Meeyang to Tls. 2300. Filatures.—Mayhenyu Croisee Extra 1 at Tls. 505, ditto, No. 1 at Tls. 495, ditto, No. 2 at Tls. 485, S.T.C. Fighting Cock Croisee A at Tls. 502½, ditto, B at Tls. 492½. Veeke Old Man Croisee Extra 1 to Tls. 502½, ditto, No. 1 at Tls. 492½. Mayhenyu Fly Horse Croisee Extra 1 at Tls. 475, ditto, No. 1 at Tls. 465, ditto, No. 2 at Tls. 455, Market chop (not Croisee) No. 1 at Tls. 445, ditto No. 2 at Tls. 435. Re-reels.—Worm and Leaf 2 and 3 at Tls. 370 and Tls. 360. Wild Silk.—Tussah Raw good No. 8 at Tls. 147½, Szechuen Tussah Raw at Tls. 122½.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1894-95	1893-94
	bales.	bales.
Canton.....	6,056	2,074
Shanghai.....	6,350	1,617
Yokohama	20,805	10,245
	33,211	12,936

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1894-95	1893-94
	bales.	bales.
Canton	10,018	12,757
Shanghai	36,464	39,344
Yokohama	13,751	15,592
Total to date	60,283	67,693

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 22nd January.—A very slack demand having been experienced during the week under review a great fall in prices has to be recorded. Quotations for Formosa are \$27.00 to \$27.50.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 22nd January.—Business continues very quiet and prices have further declined. Following are the quotations:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White...	\$7.55 to 7.58 per pic.
do. " 2, White...	6.95 to 7.97 "
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown...	4.82 to 4.85 "
do. " 2, Brown...	4.65 to 4.68 "
Swatow, No. 1, White...	7.42 to 7.45 "
do. " 2, White...	6.84 to 6.87 "
do. " 1, Brown...	4.66 to 4.75 "

Swatow, No. 2, Brown... \$4.31 to 4.38 per pic. Foochow Sugar Candy 10.90 to 11.00 " Shekloong" 9.62 to 9.65 "

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

The American ship *Tam O'Shanter*, Hongkong to New York, 31st December, took:—16,212 packages Fire Crackers, 9,545 packages Tea, 2,945 rolls Matting, 2,714 cases Fans, 1,200 packages Cassia, 660 cases Preserves, 449 packages Rattanware, 300 cases Joss Sticks, 100 cases Cassia Buds, 75 casks Soy, 54 packages Canes, and 89 packages Sundries.

The steamer *Glenartney*, Hongkong to London, 4th January, took:—2,185 boxes Tea (particular unknown), 399 boxes Tea (8,379 lbs. Congo), 125 bales Waste Silk, 157 bales Canes, 132 cases Bristles, 20 cases Cassia, 160 cases Buds, 41 cases Cigars, 100 cases Ginger, 18 bales Packing Mats, 62 cases Essential Oil, 200 cases Ginger, 200 cases Soy, 89 boxes China-ware, 26 cases Aniseed Oil, 4 cases Sundries, and 1,634 bales Hemp; for Hamburg:—31 packages Private Effects, and 10 cases Sundries; for Antwerp:—1 case Cigars.

The British steamer *Turbo*, Hongkong to London, 7th January, took:—1,990 boxes Ginger, 880 cases Palm Leaf Fans, 100 boxes Camphor, 50 bales Canes, 25 bales Waste Silk, 21 cases Chinaware, and 12 cases Sundries; for Hamburg:—851 cases Camphor, 500 cases Cassia, 400 cases Gallnuts, 350 packages Chinacoot, 365 cases Bristles, 304 cases Canes, 286 cases Feathers, 133 cases Galangal, 120 rolls Matting, 68 cases Cassia Oil, 60 bales Rattan Shavings, 16 cases Cassia Bud Stems, 12 cases Fans, 10 cases Aniseed Oil, and 8 packages Sundries; for London option Hamburg option Havre:—2,687 pieces Buffalo Horns, 516 cases Camphor, 101 bales Feathers, and 18 tubs Camphor; for Havre:—100 boxes Camphor; for Antwerp:—25 cases Bristles; for New York:—150 boxes Camphor. For London from Shanghai:—1,014 packages Sheep's Wool, 121 packages Tobacco, 92 packages Refuse Silk, 25 packages Bristles, and 7 packages Rugs; for Hamburg:—198 packages Cottons, 28 packages Feathers, and 9 packages Rhubarb; for New York:—193 packages Sheep's Wool.

The German steamer *Kriemhild*, Hongkong to Havre, 9th January, took:—1 case Silks, 6 cases China Ink, 22 cases Hair, 599 rolls Matting, 20 cases Bristles, and 575 cases Camphor; for Havre option Hamburg:—827 cases Camphor, 137 bales Canes, 1,235 rolls Matting, and 2 cases Rice-paper; for Havre option Hamburg option London:—20 boxes Bristles, and 435 cases Camphor; for Hamburg:—5 bales Feathers, 3 packages Tea, 5 cases Cigars, 30 cases Aniseed Oil, 90 packages Canes, 5 cases Bristles, 225 cases Cassia Buds, 100 cases Camphor, 159 rolls Matting, 10 cases Paper, 6 cases Palm Leaves, 2 cases Ginger, 4 cases Copperware, 11 packages Sundries, and 312 packages Merchandise; for Hamburg option London:—20 boxes Bristles; for Antwerp:—1 package Rat-tancore.

The German steamer *Gera*, Hongkong to Hamburg, 11th January, took:—669 packages Merchandise, 23 packages China Paper, 8 packages Lith Paper, 76 rolls Matting, 167 bales Galangal, 2 cases Tiger Skins, 108 packages Fire Crackers, 287 bales Feathers, 3 cases Cigars, 21 bales Rattan Shavings, 68 packages Canes, 9 cases Sundries, 7 cases Human Hair, and 12 cases Bristles; for Milan:—50 bales Waste Silk, and 10 bales Raw Silk; for Genoa:—2 packages Merchandise, 10 boxes Essential Oil, 10 cases Tallow, and 56 bales Waste Silk; for London:—4 cases Silks; for Hamburg option London:—88 bales Galangal; for Matupi:—25 packages Camphorwood Trunks; for Smyrna:—250 boxes Camphorwood Trunks, and 20 boxes Essential Oil; for Oporto:—61 packages Tea; for Bremen:—6 cases Cigars, 8 cases Chinaware, 50 cases Preserves, 2 cases Fans, 907 rolls Matting, 252 cases Cassia, 3 cases Silks, 106 packages Ginger, and 8 cases Curios; for Antwerp:—125 bales Hemp, 820 bags Coffee, 56 bales Feathers, 32 rolls Matting, 565 cases Bamboo Ware, 11 boxes Sundries, 17 cases Chinaware, 60 packages Merchandise, 10 packages Canes, and 74 bales Rattancore; for Amsterdam:—800 packages Ginger, 50 packages Chinaware, 130 rolls Matting, 27 cases Preserves, 11 cases Palm Leaf Fans, 3 cases Rings and Earthenware, and 3 cases Camphorwood Trunks.

50 bales Rattan Shaving, 11 boxes Essential Oil, and 4 cases Sundries; for London option Hamburg.—393 cases Camphor, 149 bales Feathers, 30 cases Essential Oil, and 20 cases Brasilea. For London from Canton.—20 bales Canes, and 14 cases Chinaware; from Manila.—1,000 cases Hemp.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 22nd January.—Bengal.—There has been a spurt in the market towards the close and prices have advanced to \$870 for New Patna and \$850 for New Benares.

Malwa.—No change has taken place in rates except in those for 4 to 5 years old drug, which have declined on account of forced sales. The following are the current figures:—

New	\$710 with allowance of 6 to 2½ cts.
Old (2 to 3 yrs.)	\$720
" (4 to 5 yrs.)	\$730
" (6 to 7 yrs.)	\$740

Persian.—The market has ruled quiet without any alteration in prices. Latest rates are \$740 to \$810 for Oily and \$700 to \$720 for Paper-wrapped according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—

Patna	2,570 chests.
Benares	1,440 "
Malwa	1,000 "
Persian	1,200 "

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1895.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Jan. 18	855	—	835	—	710	720/740
Jan. 19	855	—	835	—	710	720/740
Jan. 20	860	—	840	—	710	720/740
Jan. 21	865	—	812½	—	710	720/740
Jan. 22	870	—	850	—	710	720/740

RICE.

HONGKONG, 22nd January.—A good demand for Siam Rice has set in from Canton and prices for that description have recovered a little. Closing quotations are:—

	per picul
Saigon, Ordinary	\$1.90 to 1.95
" Round, good quality	2.81 to 2.21
" Long	2.30 to 2.32
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2 ..	2.01 to 2.05
Garden,	No. 1 .. 2.40 to 2.43
Siam White	2.81 to 2.84
" Fine Cargo	3.08 to 3.11

COALS.

HONGKONG, 22nd January.—No change and very little business doing. Quotations are:—

Cardiff	\$12.00 to 13.00 ex ship, nominal.
Australian	9.50 to 10.00 ex ship, sellers.
Miike Lump	7.25 to 7.50 ex ship, nominal.
Miike Small	6.25 to 6.50 ex ship, nominal.
Moji Lump	6.50 to 7.00 ex ship, steady.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 22nd January.—Amongst the sales reported are the following:—

YARNS AND PIECE GOODS:—English Yarns.—21 bales No. 40 House at \$117½, and 25 bales at \$116. Bombay Yarns.—65 bales No. 6 at \$58 to \$71½, 240 bales No. 10 at \$67 to \$72, 75 bales No. 12 at \$71½ to \$74½, 120 bales No. 16 at \$71½ to \$80½, and 375 bales No. 20 at \$80 to \$82½. White Shirtings.—1,000 pieces 1 chop at \$3.07, 2,000 pieces 3 chop at \$3.32½, 500 pieces 5 chop at \$3.52½, 500 pieces X 6 at \$3.62, 1,000 pieces O at \$4. 800 pieces E. F. at \$6.30, 2,000 pieces Flower at \$4.52½ to \$4.55, 500 pieces Blue Dragon at \$4.80, 1,000 pieces S.S. at \$4.25, 500 pieces Black Stag at \$2.10, 500 pieces No. 66,000 at \$5.80 to \$5.85, 250 pieces No. 50,500 at \$4.30, 500 pieces Girl at \$5.40, 1,000 pieces Goose at \$4, 8,000 pieces S.Q., at \$4.10, 500 pieces S.O. at \$3.90, and 300 pieces No. 2 at \$5.70. Grey Shirtings.—6 lbs.—1,000 pieces Green Anchor at \$1.40 and 1,000 pieces Red Anchor at \$1.47½. 7 lbs.—5,900 pieces Large Eagle at \$1.87½. 8½ lbs.—4,500 pieces Blue Seal at \$2.72½ to \$2.77½, 600 pieces Red Fish at \$2.35, 1,200 pieces Blue Joss B at \$2.80 to \$2.85, 250 pieces Sycee at \$3.65, 1,800 pieces 3 Dogs at \$2.90, 800 pieces Blue Fish at \$2.45, 300 pieces Red Lion and Flag at \$2.25½, 600 pieces Double Dragon at \$2.75, 1,200 pieces Red Seal at \$2.52½, 600 pieces Red 7 Boys at \$2.45, 800 pieces Blue Chop at \$2.80, 10 lbs.—1,250 pieces Red 5 Men at \$3.18, 1,500 pieces Blue 5 Men at \$3.60, 250 pieces Sycee at \$3.60, 500 pieces Palace at \$3.25. T-Cloths Mexican.—7 lbs.—1,500 pieces Red Stag at \$2.20, 750 pieces Blue Dragon B.B. at \$2.20, 750 pieces Silver Dragon

at \$2.10. 8 lbs.—600 pieces Red 8tag at \$2.55, 3,000 pieces Horse and Stag CC at \$2.92, 1,200 pieces XX at \$2.75, 2,400 pieces VV at \$2.70. Camlets.—50 pieces Assorted 7 Women and Baby at \$18.50, 400 pieces 5 Cocks Assorted \$13.25, 200 pieces 9 Old Men Assorted at \$17.30, 200 pieces Fisherman Assorted at \$17.75, 200 pieces 3 Lions Dark Blue at \$20.

METALS:—Lead.—1,680 piculs Australian at \$6.50. Quicksilver.—50 flasks at \$80 to \$82.

COTTON YARN.

Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20 \$62.00 to \$87.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24 96.00 to 100.00
" 22 to 24 99.00 to 103.00
" 28 to 32 108.00 to 114.00
" 38 to 42 115.00 to 122.00

COTTON Piece Goods.

Grey Shirtings—6lbs..... 1.40 to 1.50
7lbs..... 1.85 to 2.05

8.4 lbs..... 2.40 to 3.10
9 to 10 lbs..... 3.25 to 3.60

White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd. 2.25 to 2.40
58 to 60 .. 2.70 to 3.20

64 to 66 .. 3.30 to 3.70
Fine 3.90 to 6.00

Book-folds.. 3.50 to 5.20

Victoria Lawns—12 yards 0.60 to 1.35

T-Cloths—6lbs.(32 in.), Ord'y. 1.40 to 1.50
7lbs.(32 ") .. 1.75 to 1.85

8lbs.(32 "), Mexs. 1.55 to 1.65
7lbs.(32 ") .. 1.95 to 2.15

8 to 8½lbs.(36 in.) 2.10 to 2.80

Drills, English—40 yds., 13½ to 4.00

4lbs 3.00 to 4.00

FANCY COTTONS.

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 5lbs. { 1.30 to 2.70

Brocads—Dyed 3.90 to 4.95

Damask .. 0.13 to 0.17

Chintzes—Assorted .. 0.07 to 0.12

Velvets—Black, 22 in. .. 0.21 to 0.32

Velveteens—18 in. .. 0.18 to 0.24

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.55 to 0.90

WOOLLES.

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chaps. 0.55 to 0.85

German 0.95 to 1.10

Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths. 1.20 to 2.60

Lace Cloth—Scarlet 6.50 to 7.80

Assorted 6.60 to 7.90

Camlets—Assorted 14.00 to 29.00

Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches, Assorted } 13.50 to 21.00

Orleans—Plain 8.70 to 4.90

Blankets—8 to 12lbs. 4.50 to 9.00

METALS.

Iron—Nail Rod 3.20 to —

Square, Flat Round Bar.... 3.15 to 3.20

Swedish Bar 4.35 to —

Small Round Rod 3.50 to —

Hoop 4.60 to —

Old Wire Rope 3.00 to —

Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop 6.41 to 6.45

Yellow Metal—Muntz, 14/28 oz. 25.00 to 25.25

Vivian's, 16/32 oz. 25.00 to —

Elliot's, 16/28 oz. 24.75 to —

Japan Copper—Slabs... 24.50 to —

Tiles 24.50 to —

Tin 36.60 to —

Tin-Plates..... 6.00 to —

Steel 5.50 to —

SUNDRIES.

Quicksilver 116.00 to —

Window Glass 3.20 to —

Kerosene Oil 1.75 to —

SHANGHAI, 17th January.—(From Mr. G. W. Noel's Piece Goods Trade Report.)—A very considerable business has continued in progress during the interval, but towards the close there is a perceptible fall in the enquiry, which is attributable more to the near approach of the annual settling day than to any cessation in the demand, the market being distinctly firm. Buying is still confined almost entirely to English goods, which are saleable over a much wider area than American, these latter having their chief markets in the Northern ports, the future of which is shrouded in uncertainty. In fact it is being rumoured about, whether for any specific reason or not it is difficult to say, that there are large stocks in Newchwang quite unsaleable and which will be reshipped to this, if possible, as soon as navigation opens. This report may be spread for a purpose, but there is no doubt about the distress prevailing in and around the neighbouring districts, most of the

merchants having cleared out and trade being at a standstill. At the same time a speculative dealer has submitted offers for some large lines to arrive here about May, but it is not reported whether they have gone through or not. The forward settlements of Manchester goods during the interval must have been heavy, but it is difficult to get even an approximate idea of the quantity, which comprises Shirtings of all weights, White Shirtings and a few T-Cloths, the heavier makes of grey goods attracting very little attention. It seems impossible to get delivery now in less than two to three months for most goods; the natives, however, are accommodating themselves to the situation, and it is certainly beginning to look doubtful whether the goods will be wanted earlier. Advices from Manchester report a good inquiry and the market rather firmer.

Metals and Miscellaneous.—(From Mr. Alex. Bielfeld's report.)—18th January:—In Metals there have been some settlements, but I have not been able to obtain reliable particulars as to prices. Some 330 tons L.B. Lead are reported done, "to arrive," at home rates, 200 tons Alliance Nail-rods, 450 tons Steel Plate Cuttings and 60 tons Cobles, all "spot," and 350 tons Steel Plate Cuttings; 500 tons Schier exp. 100 tons Scotch Nail-rods have been booked, "to arrive," for our leading dealers. A sale of 500 casks Wire Nails reported last mail at Tls. 3.75 per picul I have not been able to trace; it seems unlikely that such a price should have been accepted, as Tls. 3.88 per cask, cash, has been refused for 500 casks, each 1 cwt.

TUESDAY, 22nd January.
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/114
Bank Bills, on demand	1/114
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months	

\$53 in small lots. Other shipping stocks are neglected.

REFINERIES—Chinas have changed hands at \$151, but more shares are obtainable at the rate. Luzons continue out of favour at quotation.

MINGO—Panjoms—Aftersales at \$6 and \$6 $\frac{1}{2}$. The market rose to \$6 $\frac{1}{2}$ with sales and closes firm at that rate. Balmorals have changed hands at \$2.70 and \$2.80, and are wanted at the latter rate. We have no other business to report in Mining stocks.

MISCELLANEOUS—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. shares have been in some demand, finding buyers at 82, 83, and 84 per cent. prem. Lands have ruled steady with sales at \$53 cum div. A. S. Watson's are enquired for at \$9.75, and Ices have changed hands at \$80.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	AMOUNT.	QUOTATIONS
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai, China, Japan, &c., Ltd., Founders	£1.25 £2.50 £2.1	138 p. et. pm., ale. nom £2.
Nat. Bank of China, B. Shares	£8	\$18 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers nom.
Brown & Co., H. G. Campbell, Moore & Co.	£50	\$44, buyers
China Borneo	£1	\$4, sellers
China Sugar	£100	154, sales & sellers
Chinese Loan '86 E.	Tls. 250	11 p. et. pm.
Dakin, Crucks'k & Co.	£5	\$1
Dairy Farm Co.	£16	\$4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fenwick & Co., Geo. Green Island Cement	£25	\$16, buyers
H. Brick & Cement	£50	5, sellers
H. & C. Bakery	£2.50	4, buyers
Hongkong & C. Gas	£50	\$36
Hongkong Electric	£10	\$125
H. H. L. Tramways	£8	\$4
Hongkong Ice	£100	65, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & Co.	£25	81, sellers
Hongkong Rope	£50	89, sellers
H. & W. Doek	£125	120, sales & buyers
Hotels—		
Hongkong Hotel	£50	\$9, buyers
Shameen	£20	\$4
Insurances—		
Canton	£50	155 $\frac{1}{2}$
China Fire	£20	76, buyers
China Traders	£25	26, sales & buyers
Hongkong Fire	£50	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
North-China	£25	Tls. 200
Straits Maritime	£20	23, sales
Union	£25	126, sales & buyers
Yangtsze	£6	80, buyers
Land & Building—		
H. Land Investm.	£50	51, ex div. sales &
Kowloon Land & B.	£30	7 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
Humphreys Estate	£10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
West Point Buildg.	£40	15, ex div.
Luzon Sugar	£100	48, sellers
Dining—		
New Balmoral	£3	28, sales & buyers
Charbonnages	£131.58	75, sellers
Seletbu	£5	5, sales & sellers
Union	£34	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. (Preference)	£1	1.75
Rails	3s. 10d.	4, sales & buyers
Teamship Cosys		
China & Manila	£50	265, sellers
Douglas S. S. Co.	£2	33, buyers
H. Canton, & M.	£2	264, sales & buyers
Indo-China S. N.	£1	38, sellers
W'chau Wareh's Co.	£374	340
Watson & Co., A. S.	£1	394, buyers
CHATER & VERNON, Share Brokers		

SHANGHAI, 18th January:—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s report.)—Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Shares were sold on the 12th at 120 per cent. premium, but the market rapidly improved and business has since been done at 125 per cent. The market is strong with buyers. Bank of China.—The call of £1 per share has realised only £10,133, instead of £199,875. Chinas hold 62,000 shares registered in their names, but there must be a larger number in their hands untransferred. Docks.—S. C. Farnham & Co. have been placed, and are offering at Tls. 125. Marine Insurance.—Yangtszes have changed hands at \$81, and are offering at the same rate. China Traders shares are wanted at \$60. Fire Insurance.—Hongkongs are wanted at \$177 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Chinas at \$75. Wharfs.—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares have been in strong demand, and business has been done for cash at Tls. 250 and Tls. 257 $\frac{1}{2}$, and for the delivery on 31st March at Tls. 265. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf shares were placed from Hongkong at \$37 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cargo Boat.—Shanghai Cargo Boat shares have

been sold at Tls. 145. Miscellaneous.—Business has been done in:—Shanghai Waterworks shares at Tls. 167, and Tls. 172 $\frac{1}{2}$; and they are wanted, Hall & Holtz shares at \$15, Shanghai Land Investment shares at Tls. 36, Hongkong Land Investment shares from Hongkong, at \$53, Major Brothers shares at Tls. 25, Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares at Tls. 250 cash, and Tls. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ for delivery on 31st March, and Shanghai-Lankat Tobacco shares at Tls. 95 cash, and Tls. 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 28th February Debentures.—Lankats were placed at par, Shanghai Land 6 per cent. at par, and Shanghai and Honghai and Hongkew Wharfs at Tls. 102, with accrued interest in all cases. Quotations are:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporations—125 per cent. prem.

Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited.—Nominal.

Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, Founders.—Nominal.

National Bank of China, Ltd., A.—Nominal.

National Bank of China, Ltd., B.—\$21

National Bank of China, Ltd., Founders.—Nominal.

Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—Tls. 100 per sh.

Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 28 per sh.

China Mutual S. N. Co.—£50 per share.

Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—Tls. 60 per sh.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$26 $\frac{1}{2}$ per share.

Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share.

Shanghai Dock Co.—Tls. 550 per share.

Boyd & Co., Ltd., Founders.—Tls. 300 per share.

Boyd & Co., Limited.—Tls. 150 per share.

S. C. Farnham & Co.—Tls. 125 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—81 per cent. premium.

China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$60 per share.

North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tls. 202 per share.

Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$127 $\frac{1}{2}$ per share.

Yangtsze Insco. Assocn., Ltd.—\$81 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$160 per share.

Straits Insurance Co., Limited.—\$24 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$177 per sh.

China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$75 per share.

Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$54 per share.

Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 2257 $\frac{1}{2}$ per share.

Birt's Wharf Hide-curing and Wool-cleaning Company.—Tls. 37 per share.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.—\$37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per share.

Sheridan Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, Limited.—Tls. 1 per share.

Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.—\$7 per share.

Punjom Mining Co., Ltd., pref. shares—\$2 per share.

Jelebu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.—\$5 per sh.

Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.—\$5 per sh.

Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 146 per share.

Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ per sh.

Shanghai Gas Co.—Tls. 200 per share.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share.

Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Tls. 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. sh.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—Tls. 36 p. sh.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$148 per sh.

Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$48 per share.

Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—\$15 per share.

Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—Tls. 86 per share.

Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$56 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. sh.

J. Llewellyn & Co., Limited.—\$37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per share.

Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.—Tls. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per sh.

Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 25 per share.

Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 245 per sh.

Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Tls. 95 per share.

Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd., Founders.—Nominal.

Shanghai Ice Company—Tls. 110 per share.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.—\$10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per share.

L'Hotel des Colonies—Tls. 20.

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company Debentures.—Nominal.

Lyceum Theatre Debentures.—Tls. 12.

Chinese Imp. Gov. Loan, 1886, E.—Tls. 250 (a).

Shanghai Municipal Debentures.—Tls. 100 (a).

Shanghai Land Investment Company Debentures.—Tls. 100 (a).

Shanghai Land Investment Company Debentures.—Tls. 95 (a).

(a) Exclusive of accrued interest.

have been keeping in the background, expecting higher prices, but which they are now compelled to sell, owing to the approach of the Chinese New Year settlements. For New York by steamer direct there has been nothing done, owing to absence of tonnage, but the vessel just arrived and now loading will meet with good support. Rates of freight are:—Shanghai to London, P. & O. S. N. Co., O. S. S. Co., Ben Line, C. M. S. N. Co., Glen Line, and Shiro Line 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton general cargo, 45s. waste silk, 50s. tea; Shanghai to Northern Continental ports 42s. id. per ton general cargo; 45s. waste silk. Above rates are subject to a deferred return, as per Conference circular. Sholl Line, Shanghai to Hamburg, 35s.; Shanghai to New York, 41s. Shanghai to New York direct 50s. tea and general cargo; Shanghai to Havre direct—general cargo per ton of 10 cubic feet 37s. 6d. net; general cargo per ton of 20 cwt. 45s.; Chefoo to Swatow, nothing doing; Chinkiang to Canton, 19 cantareens; Wuhu to Canton and Swatow, nothing doing; Moji to Shanghai, \$2 per ton coal. Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.59 per ton coal. Settlements during the fortnight:—Tillie E. Starbuck, American ship, 1,931 tons register, Hongkong to San Francisco, private terms, St. David, American ship, 1,536 tons register, Shanghai-Hongkong to New York, private terms, Sintram, American ship, 1,549 tons register, Hongkong to New York, private terms, Kiel, Norwegian steamer, 833 tons register, Shanghai to Kobe, private terms, Albert, Norwegian steamer, 1,55 tons register, Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.50 per ton coal for four consecutive trips; Contest, British barque, 486 tons register, Shanghai to Chefoo, private terms. Disengaged vessel in port—Belle of Bath, American ship, 1,347 tons register.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—Formosa (str.), Oceanic (str.), Keimun (str.), Rosetta (str.), Java (str.).

For BREMEN.—Darmstadt (str.).

For HAVRE.—Mascotte (str.).

For SAN FRANCISCO.—Gaelic (str.), City of Peking (str.), Tillie E. Starbuck.

For NEW YORK.—Pathan (str.), Glenshiel (str.), William J. Rotch, Lucille.

For AUSTRALIA.—Airlie (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

January—

ARRIVALS.

16. Decima, German str., from Saigon
17. Formosa, British str., from Amoy.
17. Catherine Apear, Brit. str., from Calcutta.
17. Canton, British str., from Shanghai.
17. Ayr, British str., from Kutchinotzu.
17. Phra Nang, British str., from Bangkok.
17. Paoting, British str., from Canton.
17. Darmstadt, German str., from Bremen.
17. Fidelio, German str., from Canton.
17. Recorder, British str., from Singapore.
17. Riversdale, British str., from Moji.
17. Shantung, British str., from Sourabaya.
17. Eksdale, British str., from Otaru.
18. Esang, British str., from Chinkiang.
18. Rajah, German ship, from Cardiff.
19. Aglaia, German str., from Kobe.
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- 22, Formosa, British str., from Swatow.
 32, Yarra, French str., from Shanghai.
 22, Sungkang, British str., from Manila.
 22, Sabine Rickmers, Ger. str., from Swatow.
 22, Mingyi, German str., from Canton.
 22, Mich. Jebsen, Ger. str., from Honcohe Bay.

January— DEPARTURES.

- 7, Frejr, Danish str., for Hoihow.
 17, Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.
 17, Erato, German str., for Yokohama.
 17, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
 17, Kong Beng, British str., for Bangkok.
 17, Taicheong, German str., for Swatow.
 17, Canton, British str., for Canton.
 17, Fooksang, British str., for Shanghai.
 17, J. Diederichsen, German str., for Saigon.
 17, Kutsang, British str., for Calcutta.
 17, Paoting, British str., for Shanghai.
 17, Pekin, British str., for Europe.
 17, Straits of Menai, British str., for Moji.
 17, Sishan, British str., for Swatow.
 18, Parthian, British str., for Saigon.
 18, Sophie Rickmers, Ger. str., for Swatow.
 18, Fokien, British str., for Swatow.
 17, Ancona, British str., for Yokohama.
 18, Esang, British str., for Canton.
 18, Fidelio, German str., for Saigon.
 18, Glenfruin, British str., for London.
 18, Kungping, British str., for Shanghai.
 18, Tritos, German str., for Saigon.
 18, Berlin, Amer. ship, for New York.
 18, Sierra Miranda, British sh., for S. F'isco.
 19, Omega, British bark, for Callao.
 19, Benmehr, British str., for Kobe.
 19, Chingtu, British str., for Australia.
 19, Darmstadt, German str., for Shanghai.
 19, Oolong, British str., for Shanghai.
 19, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.
 20, Amigo, German str., for Saigon.
 20, Ayr, British str., for Kutchinotzu.
 20, Beechley, British str., for Bangkok.
 20, Formosa, British str., for Swatow.
 20, Mingyi, German str., for Canton.
 20, Moldava, British str., for Moji.
 20, Nurnberg, German str., for Yokohama.
 20, Shencyi, British str., for Swatow.
 20, Sophie Rickmers, German str., for Manila.
 20, Wosang, British str., for Shanghai.
 21, Asloun, British str., for Saigon.
 21, Continental, Dutch str., for Saigon.
 21, Ernest Simons, French str., for Shanghai.
 21, Fushun, British str., for Shanghai.
 21, Kaifong, British str., for Shanghai.
 21, Reina Cristina, Spanish str., for Manila.
 22, Aglaia, German str., for Hamburg.
 22, Brunhilde, German str., for Chinkiang.
 22, Canton, British str., for Shanghai.
 22, Hoihow, British str., for Canton.
 22, Phra Nang, British str., for Bangkok.
 22, Shantung, British str., for Cheribon.
 22, Chusan, German str., for Canton.
 22, Riversdale, British str., for Moji.
 22, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 22, Taisang, British str., for Canton.

AMOY.

January— ARRIVALS.

- 11, Haitan, British str., from Foochow.
 12, Pekin, British str., from Wenchow.
 12, Kwongmo, British str., from Hongkong.
 12, Teucer, British str., from Hongkong.
 12, Liting, German str., from Shanghai.
 13, Hailoong, British str., from Hongkong.
 14, Galveston, German bark, from Chefoo.
 15, Thales, British str., from Hongkong.
 15, Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.
 17, Isleworth, British str., from Swatow.
 17, Hupeh, British str., from Hongkong.
 17, Hock Po, Chinese g.-bt., from Foochow.

January— DEPARTURES.

- 10, Cheang Hye Teng, Brit str., for Straits.
 11, Activ, Norw. bark, for Singapore.
 11, Formosa, British str., for Tamsui.
 11, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
 12, Anna Bertha, German bark, for Japan.
 12, Altair, British bark, for Singapore.
 12, Teucer, British str., for Shanghai.
 12, Kwongmo, British str., for Tamsui.
 12, Pekin, British str., for Hongkong.
 14, Fei Ho, C. R. cruiser, for Swatow.
 14, Hailoong, British str., for Foochow.
 15, Thales, British str., for Taiwanfoo.
 15, Formosa, British str., for Swatow.
 15, Liting, German str., for Shanghai.
 15, Orient, German bark, for Foochow.

FOOCHOW.

January— ARRIVALS.

- 7, Fubyi, German str., from Shanghai.
 9, Haitan, British str., from Hongkong.

January— DEPARTURES.

- 6, Taku, British str., for Shanghai.
 6, Hailoong, British str., for Hongkong.
 10, Haitan, British str., for Hongkong.
 11, Fubyi, German str., for Shanghai.

SHANGHAI.

January— ARRIVALS.

- 13, Mingyi, German str., from Chinkiang.
 13, Fubyi, German str., from Foochow.
 13, Peiyang, German str., from Hongkong.
 13, Fuchili, British str., from Swatow.
 13, Shantung, British str., from Hongkong.
 13, Kiel, German str., from Kutchinotzu.
 13, Kungyi, German str., from Taku.
 13, Taisang, British str., from Hongkong.
 14, Pathau, British str., from Japan.
 14, Progress, German str., from Nagasaki.
 15, Melbourne, Fr. str., from Hongkong, &c.
 15, Kreysir, Russian cruiser, from Chefoo.
 15, Valkyrien, British bark, from Nagasaki.
 16, Woosung, British str., from Hongkong.
 16, Wenchow, British str., from Swatow.
 16, Lyseemoon, German str., from Hongkong.
 16, Yisang, British str., from Hongkong.
 16, Teucer, British str., from Liverpool.
 16, Ceylon, British str., from London.
 16, Redpole, British g.-bt., from Chusan.
 16, Iris, German g.-bt., from River Ports.
 17, Walter Siegfried, British bark, from Moji.
 17, Clara, German str., from Nagasaki.
 17, Smith, Chinese str., from Kelung.
 17, Lishun, German str., from Chefoo.
 17, Natal, French str., from Japan.
 17, Belle of Bath, Amer. ship, from New York.
 17, Roette, British str., from Hongkong.
 17, Tungohow, British str., from Swatow.
 17, Cosmopolit, German str., from Moji.
 17, Royal, British str., from Kutchinotzu.
 18, Spiti, Dutch str., from Moji.
 18, Wuchang, British str., from Swatow.
 18, Lifoo, German str., from Hongkong.
 18, Formosa, British str., from Japan.
 18, Cathay, British str., from Japan.

January— DEPARTURES.

- 12, Chusan, German str., for Chinkiang.
 13, Bjo g. Norw. str., for Moji.
 13, Siogan, British str., for Chinkiang.
 13, Canton, British str., for Swatow.
 13, Fushun, British str., for Hongkong.
 13, Glenfruin, British str., for London.
 13, Hainan, German str., for Kobe.
 15, Kwellin, British str., for Chinkiang.
 15, Albert, Norw. str., for Japan.
 15, Peiyang, German str., for Hongkong.
 14, Peik, Norw. str., for Kobe.
 15, Fuchili, British str., for Swatow.
 15, Copack, British str., for Japan.
 16, Auna Main, British bark, for Nagasaki.
 16, Poochi, British str., for Wenchow.
 16, Mingyi, German str., for Hongkong.
 16, Kiel, German str., for Kobe.
 16, Melbourne, French str., for Japan.
 17, Bronto, German str., for Kutchinotzu.
 17, Fubyi, German str., for Foochow.
 17, Apenrade, German str., for Nagasaki.
 17, Progress, German str., for Nagasaki.
 17, Wenchow, British str., for Chinkiang.
 17, Woosung, British str., for Amoy.
 17, Taisang, British str., for Swatow.
 17, Yikang, British str., for Chefoo.
 18, Clara, German str., for Moji.
 18, Lienshing, British str., for Chinkiang.
 18, Kungyi, German str., for Chefoo.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

- Per Decima, str., from Saigon.—Mr. Engler.
 Per Formosa, str., from Coast Ports.—Mr. Choy.
 Per Catherine Apcar, str., from Calcutta, &c.—Mrs. J. G. Olifent and child.
 Per Darmstadt, str., from Bremen, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and 2 children, Count and Countess Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar v. d. Heyde, Capt. Sarnow, Count Orsini, Miss E. Bonner,

Dr. Iwasa, Messrs. Coro, Adolf Fischer, Emil Volger, Heinr. Rike and Ch. Freeman.
 Per Esmerald, str., from Manila.—Mr. C. E. Capella.

Per Gaelic, str., from San Francisco, &c.—Messrs. F. Lowenadler, M. Hansen, R. P. Duncan, Ralph Paget, E. W. Bonville, Miss E. Solberg, and 195 Chinese.

Per Swallow, str., from Haiphong, &c.—Mr. Niels Moller.

Per Thales, str., from Taiwanfoo, &c.—Dr. and Mrs. Otte and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Ah Chut, Miss Carling, Messrs. Sutherland, Best, Cook Lang, Ah Yau and Yuk Chan.

Per Airlie, str., from Kobe, &c.—Messrs. Crane and Ellis.

Per Ernest Simons, str., from Marseilles for Hongkong.—M. and Mme. Leroux. From Colombo.—Ls Comte Le Marois. From Singapore.—Revs. Eugène Le Mool, and Alban Gondreay, Messrs. Van Beresteyn, and Lee Kye Hee. From Marseilles for Shanghai.—Mr. L. Guo. From Saigon.—Messrs. Gallien, Montclar, Jaown, Laurme, Defene, Malfay, Le Boncher, Caien, Effena, Ropars, Cabord, Bourdelin, Lagathu, Rondant, and Stephay. From Marseilles for Nagasaki.—Mr. A. Andreff. For Yokohama.—Messrs. Chontine, A. Herbet, Arsana, and C. B. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Wayles. From Singapore.—Mr. Hamilton, and Mrs. Okeasson.

Per Taisang, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Milne, Messrs. Veitch, Bess, and Sa.

Per Hupeh, str., from Amoy.—Mr. Marshall.

Per Hoihow, steamer, from Chinkiang.—Mr. Howard.

Per Formosa, str., from Swatow.—Mr. G. Sachse.

Per Pyrrhus str., from Liverpool, &c.—Mrs. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Maher, Mr. Bergmann.

Per Yarra, str., for Hongkong from Yokohama.—Rev. Dronart de Louzey, Messrs. Kawai, Rosemann, Dimesen, S. Oyama, K. Oyama and Yamamoto. From Nagasaki.—Mrs. Sakurai, Miss Ohota, Messrs. Katsuki and Cotter. From Shanghai.—Dr. Martin. Rev. Lemannier, Messrs. Haupt, L. J. Day, Che Yack, Tong Cho Tin and Hin tiokken. For Saigon from Nagasaki.—Mr. and Mrs. Homada, Messrs. Chaligne, Le Bars, Heuro and Chausigne. From Shanghai.—Mr. De Pihelli and Mr. Rappelle. For Saigon from Shanghai.—Mr. Grey. For Colombo.—Mr. Martin. For Alexandria from Nagasaki.—Mr. Nebolsine. From Shanghai.—Capt. Reisenstein. For Marseilles from Shanghai.—Mr. Grenard.

DEPARTED.

Per Pekin, str., from Hongkong for Penang.—Mr. Bird. For Colombo.—Mr. W. Mathews. For Bombay.—Mr. P. C. Patell. For London.—Lieut. C. J. Tyres, R. N., and Mr. C. E. Campbell. From Shanghai for Bombay.—Mr. E. Garlick. For London.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Macfarlane and Dr. H. Hickin. From Yokohama for London.—Mr. J. N. Seymour and 2 children. From Kobe for Bombay.—Mr. O. Meyer.

Per Ancona, str., from Hongkong for Nagasaki.—Messrs. John H. Nichols, R. N., Katazuru Dan, N. Zabonguine, V. Goloboff and A. Shlarevitch. For Kobe.—Messrs. F. E. Shean, R. N., and Jiro Yasuhara. From Brindisi for Kobe.—Mr. A. Brock. For Yokohama.—Messrs. A. Brown, G. Lowther, and Miss Lowther. From London for Yokohama.—Messrs. Soma and Ono.

Per Chingtu, str., from Kobe for Sydney.—Mrs. Yamada Rika and Mr. Hodges. From Hongkong for Cooktown.—Mr. and Mrs. Okada. For Brisbane.—Mr. Thos. Glengillan. For Sydney.—Mr. P. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Hattie Fook Lum.

Per Kutsang, str., for Singapore.—Mr. N. Lanners. For Calcutta.—Mr. P. H. Wilson.

Per Fooksang, str., for Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dickson and Mr. Frank Leyburn.

Per Darmstadt, str., from Hongkong for Shanghai.—Messrs. Arthur Knight Gregson, Carl Rousstrom and E. Scheele. From Southampton.—Mr. Friedrich Himmelkamp.

Per Nurnberg, str., from Hongkong for Yokohama.—Messrs. H. Selversen, Chin Lee Ching, P. Xavier and Kan Yok Chan. From Gencoa.—Mr. Emil Volger and Dr. Ywasa. From Naples.—Mr. Adolf Fischer. From Southampton for Hyogo.—Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and 2 children, Miss E. Benger.